

MIT's
Oldest and Largest
Newspaper



The Weather
Today: Record warmth, 86°F (30°C)
Tonight: Seasonable, 48°F (9°C)
Tomorrow: Mostly sunny, 55°F (13°C)
Details, Page 2

Volume 121, Number 20

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Appointment of Ex-Fiji as RA Prompted Dorow's Resignation

MIT Discovered Krueger's Former "Big Brother" Was Supervising Another Fraternity After Alleged Incident at House in September

By Mike Hall
OPINION EDITOR

Former Assistant Dean Neal H. Dorow's resignation in September 2000 came after MIT officials discovered that he had allowed Scott Krueger's "big brother" at Phi Gamma Delta to serve as a supervisor at another MIT fraternity.

Dorow had served for 12 years as MIT's adviser to fraternities, sororities, and independent living groups.

Krueger's "big brother," Kevin E. McDonald '00, was serving as

Delta Upsilon's resident adviser at the time of an alleged domestic incident between a DU brother and a guest. The RA position was required of every FSILG by the Institute following Krueger's alcohol-related death in 1997.

McDonald is one of several defendants in a wrongful death lawsuit filed by Krueger's mother, Darlene Krueger.

The alleged incident and Dorow's resignation came days after MIT reached a \$6 million settlement

with the Krueger family. Campus media had previously asserted that Dorow's resignation was related directly to the settlement.

RA selection process questioned

In spring 2000, DU brothers selected McDonald, then a graduating senior and upcoming Meng student, as their new RA.

According to an online copy of the Office of Residence Life and Student Life Programs' (RLSLP) 1999-00 RA application, applicants began the process in February by sending their applications to houses with RA openings. The houses then sent their preferences to Dorow, who then sent the houses' top three choices to RLSLP. The applicants ranked the houses that requested them, and assignments were delivered in May.

When filling out its application, however, DU listed McDonald as their sole ranked applicant, said DU President Christopher W. Kelly '02.

"We didn't want to rank three

Dorow, Page 15



MING-TAI HUH—THE TECH

Wellesley alumnae Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton, right, and former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, wave to the crowd of Wellesley students at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the college on Friday. See story page 19.

Women's Issues at MIT

A Special Report * Center Pullout Section



Spring 2000: DU hires Kevin McDonald as its resident adviser.
Sept. 21: A guest of a DU brother arrives at the house to study. She leaves the house early Friday morning after an alleged incident between herself and the brother.
Sept. 22: The guest files for a restraining order against the defendant in Cambridge District Court.
Sept. 25: Dorow and other administrators meet with McDonald and DU representatives to discuss the alleged incident.
Sept. 26: The DU alumni corporation president is notified by an administrator that McDonald was Krueger's "big brother" at Fiji.
Sept. 27: Dorow resigns.
Weekend of Sept. 30: McDonald leaves DU and receives housing at Westgate, an oversubscribed graduate student dormitory.



ANNIE S. CHOI—THE TECH

The fierce and fabulous Mizery shows off her goods to the audience during *Fierce Forever 4: Armageddon* in Walker Memorial Friday evening. See story page 8.

Townes Lectures on Black Hole

By Dana Levine
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Nobel laureate Charles H. Townes gave a lecture last night discussing the research that proved the existence of a black hole at the center of the Milky Way galaxy.

The talk, the second of the Ford/MIT Nobel Laureates series, was entitled "The Black Hole at the Center of Our Galaxy."

Townes received the Nobel Prize in 1964 for his work in quantum electronics, which led to the construction of oscillators and amplifiers based on the maser-laser principle. He holds the original patent on laser technology along with his brother-in-law, A. L. Schawlow.

Townes served at MIT as Provost and Professor of Physics from 1961–1966, and was named Institute Professor in 1966. In 1967, he left MIT to become a University Professor at the University of California.

The center of the galaxy

Until recently, astronomers were unable to see into the center of the galaxy, and many people did not realize that the earth lay within a galaxy. "It was only the middle of the last century that we realized, 'Hey, we're in a galaxy,'" Townes said.

Dust particles block all visible forms of radiation, preventing

astronomers from viewing our galaxy. In 1932, Karl G. Jansky built a radio telescope and used it to monitor microwaves coming from outer space.

It was soon discovered that these radio waves originated in the center of the galaxy. Work in the late 1960s showed that infrared rays also are emitted from a similar location in space.

More recently, the construction of a 27-antenna National Radio Astronomy Observatory in New Mexico has allowed for even more

precise measurements. "It's almost as if they're dancing together," Townes said of the antenna array.

Radio waves, which allow for better angular resolution than optical waves, allowed astronomers to see a "bright center" of the galaxy, a spot which emits a large amount of radiation. This bright center has been named Sagittarius A, and emits 10,000 times as much light as our sun.

Townes, Page 21

John M. Edmond

Professor of Marine Geochemistry and Paleoclimatology John M. Edmond died on April 10 at the age of 57.

Professor Edward A. Boyle said that Edmond was "an enormously energetic and excitable person" with great enthusiasm for his work.

Edmond was a pioneer in the study of particulate matter and trace elements in the oceans. Boyle said that Edmond started his career researching the role of carbon dioxide in the ocean. Edmond also studied the chemical cycles of other elements and compounds in the ocean.

Edmond was also among the group of scientists that first discovered hot-water vents on the ocean floor. These vents were found to support new many forms of life previously unknown to scientists.

More recently, Edmond's work focused on studying the chemical composition of rivers and tracing the sources of dissolved particulate matter. In order to observe rivers less disturbed by human contact, Edmond traveled the world, making trips to the Amazon and Siberia among other regions.

Edmond, Page 18



Nobel laureate John F. Nash, Jr. lectured on game theory.
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Comics

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SPORTS

The men's lacrosse team is now an undefeated 6–0 after beating the Wheaton Lyons, 13–10, last Saturday.

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WORLD & NATION

China Jails Catholic Bishop

THE WASHINGTON POST

BEIJING

A 79-year-old bishop in China's underground Roman Catholic church has been arrested in Beijing, the Connecticut-based Cardinal Kung Foundation reported Monday.

Shi Enxiang, the bishop of Yixian in China's northern Hebei province, had been in hiding from Chinese authorities since 1996 and was arrested on April 13, Good Friday, on a visit to Beijing, the foundation said. Shi, ordained a bishop in 1982, has spent nearly 30 years in jail and was most recently incarcerated from 1990 to 1993.

China's constitution guarantees freedom of worship. But the Communist leaders have always been suspicious of organized religions, which they view as threats to state power. They have grown particularly wary of religious activity outside government-approved churches over the past several years as Chinese turn to beliefs beyond communism to bring meaning to their lives.

China's leaders have established a state-sanctioned church for Chinese Catholics, run by Beijing-appointed prelates who reject the legitimacy of the pope. But an estimated 12 million Chinese loyal to Rome worship at clandestine prayer meetings, often held in private homes.

Bush Rates High in Polls

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

President Bush receives solid marks for the way he has handled himself in office, but the American people question some of his basic priorities and say his policies are tilted far more toward wealthy individuals and corporate interests than to people like themselves, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll.

As he nears the 100-day mark in his presidency, Bush is rated somewhat higher than President Bill Clinton but below where Ronald Reagan and Bush's father were at similar points in their presidencies. In the poll, 63 percent said they approved of the way Bush is handling the job, slightly up since last month, while 32 percent disapproved.

On individual issues, his record is mixed. His strongest ratings came in international affairs (62 percent approve), where he benefited from his handling of the recent standoff with China, and on education (60 percent approve), a top priority about which he has spoken frequently during his travels this spring.

But fewer than half of those surveyed (47 percent) said they approved of his handling of the environment, an area where the administration's policies have drawn sharp criticism from environmental groups. The poll also found a wide gap between the public's desire to protect the environment and their perception of Bush's commitment to do so.

Koizumi on His Way to Becoming Japanese Prime Minister

LOS ANGELES TIMES

TOKYO

Quixotic reformer Junichiro Koizumi is virtually certain to become Japan's next prime minister after a groundswell of grassroots support over the weekend made his election as ruling-party president Tuesday all but inevitable.

Normally obedient rank-and-file members of the Liberal Democratic Party, which has ruled Japan for most of the past five decades, defied power brokers and slammed home the message that without a new way of doing things, the LDP can't survive.

"We're in a crisis situation," said Tomiji Okamoto, chief secretary of the LDP's Tokushima branch. "If the LDP doesn't change, this country is in really big trouble."

Koizumi secured 123 of 141 votes allocated to local party chapters in the first phase of voting conducted over the weekend. His chief rival, former Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, collected just 15. The huge margin effectively obligates LDP lawmakers to choose Koizumi as their president in second-phase voting Tuesday, or risk a potentially fatal split.

WEATHER Record Warmth

By Michael J. Ring
EDITOR IN CHIEF

After a day of unseasonably warm temperatures on Sunday, high temperature records across New England will be in jeopardy today.

We are currently located in wedge of warm air associated with a storm system situated over the Great Lakes. A warm front passed over the region last night, bringing with it the higher temperatures for today. Later today a cold front will pass through the region as the storm moves eastward. This second front brings the potential for an afternoon thunderstorm before cooler air infiltrates the region and we return to more seasonable temperatures for the remainder of the week.

Today's record high for Boston of 82°F was set over a century ago, in 1885.

Extended Forecast

Today: Increasing cloudiness with a chance of an afternoon thunderstorm. Breezy southwest wind and record warmth. High of 86°F (30°C).

Tonight: Clearing, with a return to more seasonable temperatures. Low of 48°F (9°C).

Tomorrow: Mostly sunny. High of 55°F (13°F). Low of 38°F (3°C).

Thursday: Mostly sunny. High of 65°F (18°C).

Friday: Partly cloudy and warmer. High of 72°C (22°C).

Bush Decides to Sell Taiwan Weapons, Not Radar System

By Edwin Chen
LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON

Staking out a middle ground between angering China and helping Taiwan, President Bush has decided to sell Taiwan older destroyers, diesel submarines, sub-hunting aircraft and a new version of Patriot air defense missiles — but not the advanced radar system sought by the Taipei government, U.S. officials said Monday.

However, the president intends to reconsider Taiwan's request next year, according to one top Republican senator who was briefed by Pentagon officials.

The deferral invites China to diminish the likelihood of the United States selling its Aegis equipment to Taiwan by cutting back the number of missiles it has pointed at Taiwan.

An announcement of Bush's decision, expected as early as Tuesday, comes barely three weeks after the collision between an American surveillance plane and a Chinese fighter jet over the South China Sea that sharpened tensions between the two countries. China detained the American crew for 11 days before releasing them on April 12.

The arms package is likely to elicit strong public opposition in Beijing — but also a private sense of relief.

While the Chinese government blasts any weapons sales to Taiwan as unacceptable foreign interference, it had concentrated its lobbying efforts against the Aegis system rather than the entire list of arms that Washington might sell. China's leaders fear that Aegis, combined with U.S. plans for a theater missile

defense system, would embolden Taiwan to put off the idea of reunification perhaps indefinitely.

For its part, the government in Taipei had readied itself for a denial of its request for Aegis-equipped naval destroyers. But the Kidd-class ships and the diesel submarines would be welcome additions in the event of an attempted blockade by the Chinese navy.

The president's decision is all but certain to be criticized by "a fair number" of pro-Taiwan Republican senators, predicted Sen. John W. Warner (R-Va.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The dispute with China over the surveillance plane raised the ire of many China critics, who pushed the Bush administration to take a tougher line against Beijing — in part by giving Taiwan the weapons it requested.

Sub Commander Reprimanded

By Edward Walsh
THE WASHINGTON POST

The commander of the U.S. submarine that collided with a Japanese fishing vessel carrying high school students near Hawaii in February received a letter of reprimand Monday, a step that will end the career of an officer who had been considered one of the Navy's rising stars.

Cmdr. Scott D. Waddle, skipper of the fast attack submarine USS Greeneville, received the formal reprimand at the end of a one-hour disciplinary proceeding conducted by Adm. Thomas B. Fargo, commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Fargo also ordered Waddle to give up half of his pay for two months, but suspended that action, and began proceedings formally to remove him as the Greeneville's commanding officer. Charles W. Gittins, Waddle's civilian lawyer, said the 41-year-old officer intends to retire by Oct. 1. He will be entitled to a full pension.

The collision strained U.S. relations with a key ally and put a spotlight on the practice, followed by all the military services, of inviting civilians to observe military exercises in order to build civilian support. There were 16 civilians aboard the Greeneville when it surfaced under

the Ehime Maru, which sank within minutes.

At a news conference at Pacific Fleet headquarters at Pearl Harbor, Fargo said he found Waddle guilty of "dereliction in the performance of his duties" and "negligent hazarding of a vessel" leading to the collision that killed nine people aboard the 190-foot Ehime Maru. He said there were "two fundamental causes" of the collision: an inadequate periscope and sonar search for surface vessel traffic before the submarine surfaced, and the failure of the Greeneville's officers and men to work together and share information about conditions on the surface.

Waddle "created an artificial sense of urgency in preparation for surfacing when prudent seamanship, the safety of his submarine and good judgment dictated otherwise," Fargo said. "In doing so, he marginalized key contact management and control room personnel, cut corners on prescribed operational procedures and inhibited the proper development of the (surface) contact picture."

But Fargo said he did not institute court-martial proceedings because an investigation of the accident produced no evidence of "criminal intent or deliberate misconduct" on Waddle's part.

"I understand and accept the punishment that Admiral Fargo imposed," Waddle said in a statement. "While I regret that my Navy career has ended in this way, I know that I am one of the lucky ones because I survived the accident."

The Feb. 9 collision occurred as the Greeneville practiced an emergency surfacing maneuver. The Ehime Maru was steaming with students from a Japanese vocational high school who were learning commercial fishing. The Coast Guard rescued 26 survivors from the trawler, but four students, two teachers and three crew members were killed.

The incident caused an uproar in Japan, where Fargo's decision not to institute court-martial proceedings against Waddle was sharply criticized. Monday, a lawyer for family members of some of those aboard the Ehime Maru said they might sue the Navy and perhaps the civilians.

Acting on the recommendations of a Navy court of inquiry, a panel of three senior admirals who held two weeks of public hearings on the collision, Fargo conducted a second disciplinary proceeding Monday, known as an admiral's mast, at which he admonished Lt. Michael J. Coen, the Greeneville's officer of the deck.

Peruvian Official Counters U.S. Allegations in Downing of Plane

By Scott Wilson
THE WASHINGTON POST

LIMA, PERU

Countering U.S. suggestions of blame, a Peruvian official declared Monday that a Peruvian pilot and his control officers followed agreed procedure "to the letter" in shooting down a private plane carrying American missionaries.

The contention, from an officer with access to the air force command, represented the beginning of a defense against suggestions by U.S. officials that Peruvians acted hastily and without proper notification Friday morning in shooting down the plane, killing a woman and her 7-month-old daughter.

"There were definitely passes made, more than one," the air force officer said, referring to attempts the Peruvian A-37 warplane made to contact the missionaries' smaller Cessna 185 visually. "The flight crew followed all international rules to the letter, but there are still various issues that must be investigated to determine what happened."

The officer's comments followed pointed words Monday from the Bush administration on what went wrong in the process of engagement, which began with notification from a CIA-run surveillance plane and ended in the downing of the missionary aircraft on the Amazon River more than 600 miles northeast of Lima.

While acknowledging that the CIA-run aircraft pointed out the missionary plane as a possible drug-trafficking flight, the U.S. government has acted quickly to place the blame on the Peruvian military, saying the pilot and his control officers skipped intermediary steps that might have properly identified the aircraft.

The pontoon plane was carrying five Americans, including two children, when it was intercepted over the Amazon on a clear morning. According to survivor accounts, the Peruvian jet fired on the plane without warning the pilot by radio or making its presence known visually. Veronica "Roni" Bowers, 35, and her baby, Charity, were killed by

gunfire from the Peruvian jet.

Since the incident, U.S. officials have suspended surveillance flights over the busy drug-smuggling corridor, which for years have provided information to Peruvian interceptors. The exchange Monday suggested that a debate over the future of such intelligence assistance may be in the offing.

Peruvian officials did not present any evidence to refute U.S. allegations that the pilot skipped intermediate steps before firing on the plane. Nor did they offer evidence to refute the U.S. assertion that the surveillance plane crew issued warnings to delay any attack pending identification of the missionaries' aircraft.

The air force official here said military investigators are trying to determine why the A-37 and the floatplane were unable to communicate in the moments preceding the shooting. The missionary pilot, Kevin Donaldson, has a decade of experience flying over Peru's eastern jungles and has told investigators he followed all procedures.

Senate Democrats Press Bush To Up Spending on Education

By Helen Dewar
THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

Senate Democrats ratcheted up pressure on the White House Monday to increase spending on education, warning they may hold up action on President Bush's school proposals until a dispute over funding is resolved.

Senate Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.) said the Democrats would oppose Republican plans to bring the president's legislation to the Senate floor "until we can resolve this issue of funding." Daschle expressed "reasonable" confidence that the dispute could be resolved in time for action on the bill to begin this week.

Bush defended his plan as striking a good balance, noting that changing the education system

involves more than just money.

"I support historic new levels of education funding, yet all of us know better schools require more than just funding," the president said at a Rose Garden ceremony honoring Michele Forman of Vermont as the 2001 National Teacher of the Year. "My education reform has a good balance of new dollars."

While White House and congressional negotiators have agreed on a wide range of policy changes to improve education, they remain far apart on funding for elementary and secondary education next year. Democrats are seeking an increase of \$13 billion. Democratic negotiators said the White House has proposed an increase of about \$1.3 billion.

Despite the gap between the two parties on funding, a Republican leadership aide expressed confi-

dence that the dispute could be resolved sufficiently by mid-week that the Senate could begin debate on the education bill.

Talks on funding failed to yield an agreement during the two-week congressional recess that ended Monday. But Senate aides said they are likely to intensify today in hopes of reaching agreement by Wednesday, when Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) plans to try to begin debate on the bill.

Democrats could block the Senate from acting by filibustering an initial procedural motion. With the Senate divided evenly between the parties, Republicans would have to pick up support of at least 10 Democrats to reach the 60 votes needed to break a filibuster, and Democrats have demonstrated striking unity on such votes in recent years.

Mississippi Reaches \$500 Million Settlement in Desegregation Case

By Michael A. Fletcher
THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON

Mississippi agreed Monday to end more than a quarter century of legal battles over the desegregation of its higher education system, reaching a \$500 million settlement intended to remedy decades of state-sanctioned racial discrimination.

The agreement with the U.S. Justice Department and a group of black Mississippians, filed Monday in federal court, could mark the end of a class action lawsuit initiated in 1975 to desegregate the state's public colleges and universities. A federal judge must approve the settlement.

The lawsuit sought to improve programs and facilities at the state's three historically black universities: Jackson State, Alcorn State and

Mississippi Valley State. It alleged that those schools offered educational opportunities inferior to those at the state's five historically white universities because of the state's history of racial discrimination.

The agreement calls for \$246 million to be spent over 17 years on academic programs at the three historically black universities. The programs include a new engineering school at Jackson State and a business school at Alcorn State.

Also, \$75 million will be spent on capital improvement projects at the schools. The settlement provides \$70 million in public endowments and a pledge to raise \$35 million in private endowments for the historically black colleges and universities over a 14-year period.

The settlement also increases

funding for a summer program adopted by the state in 1995 to help students who do not qualify for regular admission to Mississippi's university system, providing \$6.25 million over a 10-year period for financial aid to students.

"The important agreement that we have reached with the state of Mississippi will increase access to quality educational opportunities and benefit all of Mississippi's students and citizens," said U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1992 that the state's higher education system — which includes the flagship campus at the University of Mississippi as well as Mississippi State University — was separate and unequal. It ordered a federal court to fashion a remedy.

Turkish Hotel Siege Ends

LOS ANGELES TIMES

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Richard Adam was enjoying a quiet late-night drink at the bar of his Istanbul hotel when he heard a loud, piercing scream.

"I heard this woman's voice screeching 'He's got a gun,' recalled the London-based interior designer, who is originally from New York. "I looked up and saw this shiny piece of metal. I thought it was the tip of a very large umbrella, but then I heard this huge guy shouting very loudly, and the next thing I knew everyone was diving for the floor.

"That's when I realized things were serious, and that he was actually carrying a very big gun," Adam said.

Adam, 52, was among about 120 guests and staff members who were taken hostage Sunday by pro-Chechen gunmen at a five-star hotel with panoramic views of the Bosphorus. A U.S. consular official said 54 Americans were among them.

Their ordeal ended after 12 hours of negotiations between the 13 gunmen and Turkish authorities. All of the hostages were released unharmed.

In a statement faxed to news organizations during their siege of the Swissotel Bosphorus, the gunmen said they were trying to draw attention to the plight of the breakaway Russian region of Chechnya, which they said largely had been ignored by the international media.

They demanded that the new Bush administration call on Russian troops immediately to withdraw from Chechnya. The men also demanded an audience with Turkey's interior minister Sadettin Tan-tan, which they received Monday morning.

Justices Say a Single Remark Does Not Constitute Sexual Harassment

LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court stressed again Monday that a single crude remark by a supervisor is not enough to trigger a sexual harassment lawsuit.

The justices threw out a discrimination claim brought by a Las Vegas school official who said she was demoted after complaining about her supervisor's comment.

In an unsigned opinion, the justices sought to clarify the difference between offensive comments and workplace discrimination.

In recent years, many companies — out of fear of lawsuits — have adopted policies that strictly forbid sexist jokes or lewd remarks in the workplace. Those policies have created the perception that the law itself makes such comments illegal.

Federal law makes it illegal for employers to discriminate against an employee on the basis of race, sex or religion. And for the past 15 years, the court has said that sexual harassment can be considered illegal sex discrimination because it changes the working conditions for the victim.

But the justices have cautioned that sexual harassment refers to a pattern of "severe or pervasive" abuse, not "a mere offensive utterance." They have said that a supervisor's "simple teasing (or) offhand comments" do not violate the law, even if an employee might find them irksome and harassing.



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Orientation Committee Meeting

5:30pm, Tuesday, April 24, 50-220

Academics, Research, and Careers Committee Meeting

5:30pm, Wednesday, April 25, 50-220

Spring Weekend

Blues Traveler & The Roots

Johnson Athletic Center

7pm, Friday, April 27th

Odyssey Ball

Kresge Oval

8pm, Saturday, April 28

Get your tickets at the source or use your MIT ID at the Coffeehouse.

Run4Kids

Wanna help organise a charity event for school kids?

Wanna help the community to raise funds for charity?

Contact gsc-ac-chair@mit.edu

April - calendar

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Orientation Committee Meeting*

25

Academics, Research and Careers Committee Meeting*

27

Spring Weekend Concert

28

Odyssey Ball

* @ 5:30 in 50-220 (above the Muddy)

*All graduate students are welcome. Food is provided.

OPINION

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‘Anti-Nature’ View A Century Out of Date

I refer to Matt Craighead’s April 13 article “Bush’s Environmentalism: Anti-Nature, Pro-Man.” The positions expressed by the author match with a sensibility formed upon the myth of eternal progress, which went out of date at least 120 years ago. The supported view of the relation between nature and man is irritating at the least, and grotesque in the parallel he draws between dams and beavers. Nevertheless, his article reflects the total absence of thought about the intrinsic limits of the planet, and the responsibility we have towards our sons and daughters.

About the “energy crisis caused by decades of environmentalism,” I would remind readers that the average U.S. citizen’s consumption of energy is already by far the highest in the world (three times greater than that of the average citizen of tropical Third World countries like Sweden and Finland, not to mention the rest of the world). American energy consumption is insanely high not because some evil environmentalist has decided so, but because our planet has limited resources. I really don’t care about the right of the people to use the air conditioning to cool a room overheated by the heater or similar gibberish. Electricity costs in the United States are in fact so low that it is convenient to use electricity to cook. To prove that this is insanely inefficient and unnatural, please, Matt, consult Carnot.

About the “bad science” on which the request for a cut in greenhouse emissions would be based, I suggest consulting the web sites of the International Panel on Climate Change (essentially organized by the UN)

and/or the MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change. I’d say that there is still some confusion between good science and the hilarious myth of determinism, although I had hoped that this point had already been clarified some decades ago by Poincare, Schroedinger, and Lorenz.

Valerio Lucarini G

Spam: The Institute Should Know Better

Within our first six months at MIT, most of us have received e-mails with subject lines such as “MAKE MONEY FAST!!!”, “What the IRS Won’t Tell YOU!”, and “Laser Printer TONER for CHEAP.” This, as we all know, is unsolicited e-mail, or spam. I have met many people during my years at MIT, and I have yet to find someone who enjoys receiving this type of e-mail.

This is particularly puzzling, however, in light of the fact that, of late, more unsolicited e-mail has been originating inside the Institute than outside. I’m not going to enter into a long tirade citing Athena Rules of Use, since (unfortunately) no one cares about them anyway. I wonder, however, what motivates people to send these e-mails and why they think that their e-mails are somehow exempt from the category of spam.

There are two main sources of spam on campus: individuals or living groups advertising parties, and members of student organizations shamelessly plugging their individual causes.

The latter is often the most irritating. If a student organization chooses to send out a mass e-mail instead of posterizing the Infinite,

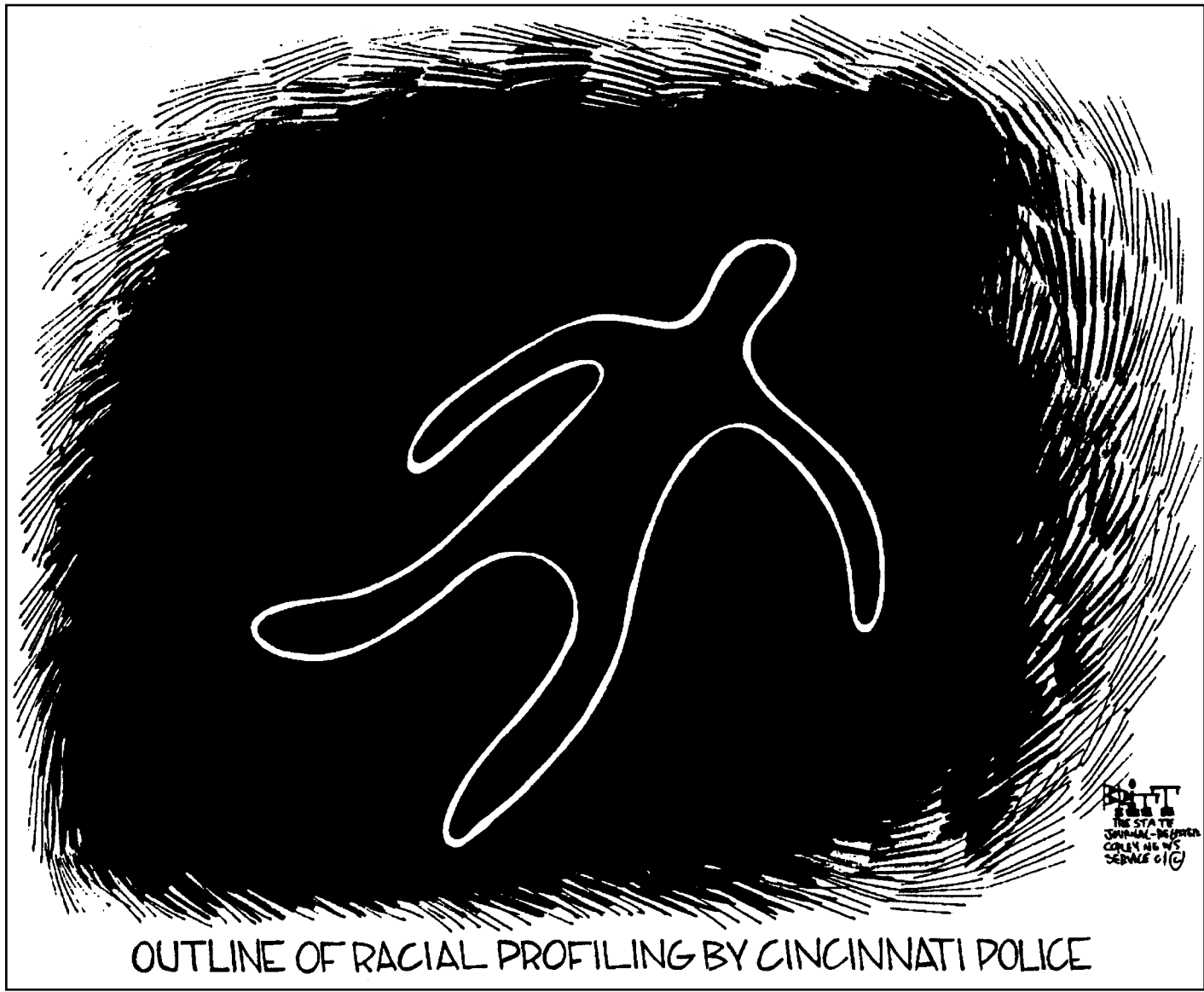
this is a good indicator of how dedicated they are to their cause. For an example, let us examine the recent spam sent by a group that claims to be working for the benefit of MIT students. This may indeed be a noble cause; however, the fact that they send out mass e-mail indicates that they do not want to put effort into promoting awareness of their group. Bearing that in mind, how much effort are they likely to put into working for the benefit of MIT students?

While it is irritating to receive mass e-mail from a particular student group, it is even more disheartening to receive e-mail from somewhat “official” sources including, but not limited to, the UA and RLSLP. I can understand students sending unsolicited e-mail: we’re college students — we do stupid things from time to time. However, for an employee of MIT to send such mail is completely inexcusable.

The final problem with unsolicited e-mail is that, for the most part, the names of the mailing lists it is sent to are unknown. I can understand that there are some e-mails that need to be sent out, yet the sender does not want the recipients to know the actual names of the mailing lists. In that case, it is common courtesy to begin or end an e-mail with a sentence along the lines of “This e-mail was sent to Group X, Dorm Y, and the students in Class Z.”

So the next time you log into Hotmail to promote your party, or start up Outlook to advertise the good things your group is doing for MIT, reflect on unsolicited MIT e-mail you have received. Did you like it? Did you actually find the body of the message useful or informative? I didn’t think so.

Jonathan Reed '02



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Moving Beyond the Past

Guest Column
Alex Hochberger

With the results of recent elections, we have seen a new government that promises to completely change the fabric of this nation. The forces of change tend to have an advantage over defenders of the status quo, because it is easier to find faults than claim perfection. At the same time, extremists are constantly losing out in a country fighting for the center. Just as the GOP ousted its anti-government crowd, the Democrats will need to move away from their liberal core to find real solutions.

The battle over the Confederate flag has shown the power of moderation. In protest over school desegregation, the state of Georgia made its state flag essentially the well-known Confederate battle flag with a few changes to make the flag unique. At the same time, South Carolina began flying the Confederate flag over its state capitol. While the war ended 136 years ago, the feelings left behind didn't die at Appomattox Court House.

The two states whose use of the "Stars and Bars" was seen as defiance of an integrated world were forced to change their colors. Georgia accomplished this with a sneak-attack, but South Carolina reached the decision with proper deliberation. Mississippi also made the right decision. Mississippi's flag includes the Confederate symbol, but the flag is clearly a flag acknowledging it. The remembrance of such an important part of a state's history is something that those living in "Revolutionary War" New England can't appreciate. The southern states don't have a Freedom Trail, just a remembrance of a failed war for independence. The state of Florida also adopted a new flag at the end of the nineteenth century, like Mississippi's.

Florida's flag is the red bars (symbolizing its role in the Confederacy) with the state seal in the middle. It is a reminder of a past that we shouldn't forget, even as we

strive to move beyond the legacy of slavery.

The past is over. We must not forget the past, but we must also not be slaves to it. The battle over reparations and affirmative action show the fallacy in our current approach.

The reparations battle is trying to claim reparations from the United States government. They draw parallels to the German government, but there are no parallels. The German government took responsibility for its own actions; the German government waged a war of genocide, and took responsibility for it. The United States government did not endorse or create slavery. Until the New Deal, the federal government was clearly weaker than those of the states. States' rights remained a core part of the U.S. Constitution. The Federal Republic included sovereign states sharing foreign policy through a central government. The

If President Bush wants to look like a "uniter" with bipartisan support, he could support empowerment zones, earned income tax credits, etc., all of which provide ways to help black America while matching the GOP's platform.

federal government was powerless to stop slavery, and also banned the slave trade as soon as allowed under the Constitution. The advocates of reparations need to acknowledge that the U.S. government did nothing to them, and they would need to take up the cause with the former slave states (those that remained loyal and those in rebellion) and the families that owned slaves. The federal government is not their problem.

Likewise, the failure of affirmative action is evident. We wanted to fix past injustices and move towards a color-blind society. While affirmative action did have initial success in creating a black middle class, it didn't eliminate prejudice in Ameri-

ca. Unless you truly believe that we should permanently use set-asides in our country, we need a new system. The current one saw the creation of a black middle class, and affirmative action "set-asides" are helping the children of this black middle class, not those still impoverished. We need a system that helps the poor, regardless of color, obtain a college education and access to the middle class. The creation of a black privileged class to hold up and show as an "improvement" still leaves the families that didn't cash in earlier where we were 50 years ago, which is no improvement.

This is the time for creative solutions. The current administration would do anything to woo black votes. Rather than waiting for a Democratic return, why not get concessions out of the GOP that will help the less fortunate? With the division between the parties being a few votes in the House, any group could choose to become the swing.

Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas could choose that course. As head of the Congressional Black Caucus, and as a member of the Texas delegation, Ms. Johnson could get real reforms that would help black America. Instead of behavior like walking out of Bush's election certification, she should find actions that would work with the GOP's pro-business, anti-tax system that would improve the lives of black Americans.

It is time to move beyond the past. We must remember the past, but plan a future. If President Bush wants to look like a "uniter" with bipartisan support, he would clearly meet more than half-way. Empowerment zones, earned-income tax credits, etc., all provide ways to help black America while matching the GOP's anti-tax, pro-business platform. It's time to cut a deal, and as the swing group that gets the White House the best press coverage, we have a chance to get better legislation than we could under a Democratic White House where we were the liberal core, not the desired swing votes.

Alex Hochberger is a member of the Class of 2001.

What the Protesters Demonstrate

Roy Esaki

This past weekend, negotiations for a hemispheric free trade agreement were held at the third Summit of the Americas in Quebec. At stake was the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), which would have removed trade barriers to unite the 800 million consumers of the democratic countries in the West Hemisphere. The 34 nations of Latin America and the Caribbean — every country except the pariah Cuba — ended up agreeing on a framework to establish the largest free-trade bloc in the world. As often happens when enough world leaders congregate to discuss prospective agreements, a motley crowd of 30,000 assorted young activists and 6,000 riot police decorated the city.

The enthusiastically angry demonstrators included leftist, anti-capitalist, labor, human rights and environmental groups, brought together to protest. Labor is concerned that jobs will be taken from Americans and Canadians, social activists are concerned that the new jobs will exploit the poverty of South Americans, and environmentalists are concerned about the lack of environmental regulations. For the most part the protesters, supervised by the 6,000 riot policemen, peacefully marched, but some skirmishes occurred

What was the protest intended to affect? Hopes to end the talks would have been unreasonable in this context.

involving Molotov cocktails, water cannons, tear gas, and other devices.

Considering the fact that leaders at the first summit, held in Miami in 1994, agreed to establish a free-trade pact by 2005, and the general reluctance of heads of state to kowtow to mob rule, it's not surprising that the only measurable impact of such great expense and injury was a 90-minute delay of the opening ceremony. What was the protest intended to affect, and were the 403 arrests and 91 injuries worth it?

Hopes to actually end the talks, or to influence the decisions of the heads of state, would have been unreasonable in this context. Protesting to satisfy one's conscience, to have some Lady Dulcinea cause to quixotically crusade for, is self-indulgent, especially at such great public inconvenience.

Protesting to gain public exposure can be legitimate, especially for really significant causes, but the instigation of violence is still excessive. CNN reports the sentiments of an anonymous demonstrator, who was probably speaking for a large number of comrades in explaining that "people are really angry about what's going on. They're feeling powerless, and so they're looking for opportunities to join with other people who feel the same way and to do some action and try to get collectively some voice heard within the government." Of course, with news headlines such as CNN's "Americas Summit 'under control' despite protests," the actual content of the clichéd and predictable protests are marginalized, and the hue and cry of the activists are reduced to a pesky inconvenience.

It seems, then, that sticks and stones really don't make that much of a difference, especially compared to the amount of time invested — a realization that MIT students may come to, judging from the relative paucity of passionate physical activism on campus. As with many public-policy cases (such as the death of the freshman grading policy delay), the authorities ultimately get to choose whether to humor the protesters.

So how do we change large-scale, institutionalized imprudences or injustices? Especially in America, violent, or even vocal, protests are easily quieted by the powers that be. The civil rights movement — a great victory of activism against an unjust system — was a rare triumph. In most other cases, one must play the game to change the system from within, to become someone with enough power and influence to really make a difference. It's unfortunate that idealistic anti-globalization protests in Quebec (both of the peaceful and violent variety) won't amount to more than a hill of beans, but *c'est la vie*.

A Match Made in Cyberspace

Veena Thomas

The tools of the age-old dating game change with each passing decade. Perhaps no generation had it easier than the 1960s, with ubiquitous mood-altering drugs and free love. Skintight bell-bottoms certainly caught many a fellow's eye in the 1970s. Nothing said "desirable" more effectively than the perfect business card in the 1980s. To have a chance for success, a yuppie needed a card in just the right shade of ecru, with the perfect typesetting and a watermark. (See "American Psycho.") In the late 1990s, even the lowliest young adult could add instant sex appeal with a T-shirt, generic except for "Abercrombie" written across the chest. Put it on, and watch the opposite sex flock to you!

The 2000s mark the full integration of the Internet into the mating ritual. With a few helpful hints, soon every techno-savvy single college student will have an excuse not to spend Friday nights writing code.

First, master the art of the flirtatious e-mail. Always find yourself tongue-tied around the opposite sex? Afraid of saying the wrong thing to your crush? Carefully composed e-mails are your solution. E-mails to the object of your desire should be brief, yet witty. Keep him wanting more!

Strategically placed ellipses are essential to a flirtatious, yet suggestive e-mail. Try "It was really good to see you yesterday ..." if you're new to this. As you become more confident in your e-mail skills, progress to "I can't stop thinking about you ..." Once the attraction progresses sufficiently, nothing sends a message like "I'd love to have dinner with you on Friday. Afterwards we can have drinks at my place ..."

Emoticons can be useful to convey mood over e-mail, but should be used with caution. Limit your usage of => to twice per e-mail. One or two make her feel warm and fuzzy inside, but three seem desperate. Use too many, and you risk her thinking you're overly eager, or worse, that you're 13. It's far more attractive to play it cool. The same follows for exclamation points. Never use more than one in a row — you don't want her thinking you're a hyperactive spaz, do you? Be suave, suggestive, and debonair.

Once you send her that first tantalizing e-mail, the ball is in her court.

Don't worry if she doesn't respond right away. She's obviously a very busy woman who's so involved with her many activities that she hasn't gotten your e-mail yet. You should be so lucky that she schedules time on her Palm Pilot to reply to your e-mail. Don't sit waiting by your computer for her to respond; keep up the impression that if she's busy, so are you. Careful, though — the delay may come from her being busy or from her conducting a background check on you. In the olden days, people had to hire private detectives to obtain inside information about their lust object. The Web makes it easy for you to do the same thing for free

Like your e-mail, your Web site should be intriguing, yet mysterious; seductive, yet restrained. But most importantly, write your Web page from scratch. What if she checks your source code and realizes you don't know HTML?

in the privacy of your room. Not really sure about that guy from class who just e-mailed you? Type his name in any major search engine (Google.com is extremely comprehensive) and see what it returns. Often this will give you an inside look at what rocks his world. Find out which clubs he's joined. If you find a common interest, drop it in conversation. "Oh, I just love snowboarding/basket weaving/80s music/Dawson's Creek. Don't you?" This will give you an immediate "in" and convince him that you two are soulmates.

While you wait for her to e-mail you, she may be checking out your Web site. Make sure it sends the right message about yourself. Like your perfectly composed e-mail, your web site should be intriguing, yet mysterious; seductive, yet restrained. Avoid spilling all personal details about yourself on your site; make her come to you if she wants to know more!

Even if you don't like Web sites, put up

something. Not having a site may mark you as behind the times. Something as simple as contact information and a few choice links in a sexy font may lead to her clicking on that mailto: link.

While your site should be well-designed, make sure it's not overly comprehensive. Too many pages about your high school math team marks you as someone who lives in the past and has nothing better to do than write HTML all day. Furthermore, don't let half-finished "under construction" pages languish for too long; they demonstrate a fear of commitment. For the die-hard stalkers, a counter that provides statistics will let you know if she's seen your web page. If you catch her checking your page every day, chances are she's into you. To keep her guessing, find a way to nonchalantly slip her name into your Web site. If you really like her and don't mind being forward, link to her site. (Careful: If you've never spoken to her before, this might scare her off.) But most importantly, write your web page from scratch. What if she checks your source code and realizes you don't know HTML? The relationship could be over before it ever began.

Should you put a picture of yourself on your Web site? Hopefully she's already seen you in person. But the great part about the Internet is that unlike in real life, people can only see what you choose to post. If you have a particularly flattering picture of yourself, put it up. She might forget your usual overworked, scruffy appearance and suddenly become mad with desire for you. One word of caution: It's called the World Wide Web for a reason. If you have a picture of yourself on your page, you risk receiving e-mails from strangers saying "I don't speak English very well, but your photo is not a language... my eyes understand all the pixels..." Following your tantalizing e-mail and your mysterious web site, how can your crush not reply? Once he does, remember: be charming and flirtatious.

Pretty soon, you both can take the next big step — going out on a real date. Just don't be surprised if he invites you up for drinks afterwards ...

The Importance Of Sustainability

Man's Intellect Must Come to the Rescue

Guest Column
Kennet Belenky

In his column “Bush’s Environmentalism: Anti-Nature, Pro-Man” [April 13], Matt Craighead rehearses the ideas in Ayn Rand’s essay “Environmentalism: The Anti-Industrial Revolution.” In this essay Ayn Rand confuses environmentalists, hippies, socialists, drug users, Luddites, and misanthropes. While there may be a correlation between the groups, they are not one and the same, and should not be treated as such. On a more humorous level, Ayn Rand also makes ludicrous statements like, “Man cannot survive in the kind of state of nature that the ecologists envision — i.e., on the level of sea-urchins or polar bears.” I consider myself a staunch environmentalist, yet I do not believe that we should resort to a life of filter feeding. In fact I’m not ready to renounce antibiotics, central heating, cars, electricity, or countless other amenities. With that said, I will refrain from judging a movement by its zealots and focus on the more substantial deficits in the Objectivist logic.

Craighead argues that man is essentially naked and helpless save for his intellect. This may be true, and intelligence is sometimes accompanied by foresight. In the past, animals faced with the prospect of depleting all available resources have not had the luxury of foreseeing their own demise and averting it. Famine is the inevitable result. Man’s intelligence gives us the unique opportunity to curb our resource consumption to fit the constraints of our environment.

This brings me to an important distinction. Environmentalism can be broken into two parts, conservation and sustainability. I will concede that conservation is largely a matter of aesthetics (although anybody who believes

I will concede that conservation is largely a matter of aesthetics, although anybody who believes in paving the Earth for aesthetic reasons should have their head examined.

in paving the Earth for aesthetic reasons should have their head examined). Sustainability is a matter of life and death, and is intrinsically tied to the quality of life for humans. Central to sustainability are two very simple concepts. If we produce pollution faster than the environment breaks it down, the world will be filled with pollution. If we consume resources faster than they are produced, we will run out of resources. Reserves can delay this effect, but cannot eliminate it.

Opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to drilling amounts to a minor increase in oil reserves. According to the article, “America Wakes To A Crude Reality,” published on the MSNBC web site, the oil in the ANWR is approximately 10 billion barrels, equal to less than two years’

worth of imported oil. Even more shocking is the realization that “improving the fuel efficiency of cars by just three miles per gallon would save as much oil as could be tapped from the refuge.” This reduction in domestic oil consumption could also be attained through a small reduction in hours spent dri-

If Bush's motive for increasing oil production is to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, why does his proposed budget cut funding to alternative energy research and the Department Of Energy? It is more likely that Bush is interested in selling oil.

ving, owning a car instead of an SUV, or living closer to the workplace.

Craighead’s argument that Bush’s environmental policies are “pro-man” is based upon two fallacies. The first fallacy is that Bush’s motive for increasing oil production is to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. In Bush’s proposed budget, he cut funding to alternative energy research and the Department Of Energy. Both of these programs are essential for finding sustainable sources of energy. It is more likely that Bush is interested in selling oil, for the benefit of his colleagues in the oil industry. The second fallacy is that an increase in resource consumption translates to an improvement in the human condition. Is our life better because our car has a more powerful, less efficient engine? Is it a sound investment to cut down a tree in order to publish a few copies of *Hustler*? Is a FOX Reality Special worth the resources required to produce it?

Resource consumption does not directly map to improvements in the quality of life for consumers. We, as consumers, should ask ourselves, “Is it worth it?” not with regard to money, but with regard to the impact it will have on the environment.

Unfortunately, a reduction in individual resource consumption will not stop the problem of resource depletion. Reducing our footprint as individuals amounts to a linear decrease in consumption, which pales in comparison to the effects of exponential population growth. No matter how much we reduce our individual consumption, as long as our population grows exponentially we will still consume all resources.

In his book *The Selfish Gene*, Richard Dawkins does a back-of-the-envelope calculation showing that if current birth rates continue unabated, within 500 years the population of Latin America will expand to permit standing room only on the continent. If we as a race wish for continued existence, free from atrocities such as mass starvation, plague or war, we must eliminate population growth, possibly even resorting to negative population growth in order to maintain the quality of life which we deem essential.

Kennet Belenky is a member of the Class of 2001.

Africa: The Invisible Empire

Basil Enwegbara

With the slave trade brought to an end in the 1830s, Africans had a great sigh of relief that the traumatic and dehumanizing trans-Atlantic traffic of millions of able-bodied African men and women as commodities of trade for five centuries had finally ended. But they were later to discover that Europe had not finished with the continent. A new brutal, traumatic, and bloody encounter, they came to realize, was emerging to replace slave trade with European empire builders arriving in large expeditions eager to conquer Africa and install new systems of exploitation and the looting of African wealth. This time it was colonialism — a direct political hegemony to render effective the occupation of the continent and its wealth. European colonialism meant that kingdoms, empires, and nation-states had to be brought to an abrupt end, with rulers overthrown, dethroned, or killed for absolute occupation and installation of colonial governments, alien authorities, laws and order. Boundaries were replaced with ones drawn to suit European trade and commerce, according to the Berlin Conference in 1885, as the basis for effective occupation.

The ending of colonialism in the 1960s, just like the ending of the slave trade, brought great joy to the new African nationalist leaders who were so eager to take over the ruins and give new life to a continent and people long reduced to silence and subjection. But were the empire builders and their multinational bandits ready to leave Africa? In other words, were the European colonial tyrannical authorities really satisfied with their looting of the continent? It did not take long for these nationalists to come to the painful realization that colonialism was

part of the process of exploitation of African wealth — and that invisible empire, an advanced form of occupation, had emerged to replace colonialism. To the colonial powers, the granting of independence to African colonies was because Europe no longer had the need to subject its colonies to the rigors of political control since the forces of invisible empire are better able to guarantee the perpetuation of European economic hegemony in Africa in a political void.

Invisible empire therefore requires giant European (and later Western) multinational corporations and traders to cooperate to perpetually impose their interests on the post-colonial African countries. As a system of informal power, invisible empire has been carefully designed to guarantee the monopolization of African postcolonial economies, with no political accountability. But for this invisible empire network to flourish in the absence of political power, Western companies operating under invisible empire must keep their activities as invisible as an electrical field. In addition to the privileged access to authoritarian governments (which invisible empire frequently props up to protect and promote Western interests), sponsoring ethnic factionalism, religious fundamentalism, and civil reactionary groups are among the ways

to orchestrate instability and divide and conquer in an invisible empire economy. Dramatizing corruption is part of another strategy to continuously render impotent and heighten leadership and institutional crisis in an invisible empire economy. But should the dangers posed by democracy to the invisible empire persist, rival political parties and candidates carefully recruited and trained to undermine nationalistic interests are left to cause political and economic confusion. Should the interest of the giant multinational corporations really come under threat, the forces of invisible empire would resort to sponsoring soldiers to topple legitimate, democratic governments.

Economies under invisible empire are ruinously and continuously undermined by systematically moving the economy from one form of fiscal crisis to another, with the intent to perpetuate underdevelopment and dependency on Western financial institutions. This way the banking sector of an invisible empire economy is controlled and kept undercapitalized. By controlling the banking sector, the country’s productive and industrial sector and the social responsibilities of the government are destroyed since allowing them to grow is perceived as great threat. Even the presence of the World Bank and IMF are not accidental, but help complete to circle of exploitation and looting. Washington-based institutions force macroeconomic measures on the country so that the domestic economy is opened to pred-

tory Western manufacturers as their dumping ground for inferior consumer goods.

While the root and complexity of the exploitative machinery of invisible empire are difficult to understand, what seems abundantly clear is the increasing difficulty with which the social and political institutions of Africa have survived under this system. No wonder why Africa under the forces of invisible empire is deeper in trouble than

under the worst of colonial occupation. Africans and African leaders have realized the painful truth that the mere hoisting of a new national flag, the singing of a new national anthem, the replacement of colonial army with national military personnel, or the conducting of elections that replaced colonial dictators have never and would never have translated into the birth of a new nation free from Western economic manipulation. Rather, it has given way to the present price Africans are paying as the continent is damaged to witness 16 of its nations currently in civil conflict: 6.5 million Africans spread in various refugee camps; 17 million Africans (mostly civilians) internally displaced; 5 African states collapsed; \$8 billion annually spent on arms (not including arms illegally supplied by the West); millions of Africans AIDS-infected; and millions of African children suffering malnutrition. Perplexed historians still have not found an explanation for this insatiable exploitation and looting of a continent that for eight centuries only witnessed Western occupation, exploitation, looting and dehumanization. Some African historians such as Basil Davidson conclude “it was not the restoration of Africa to Africans, but the onset of a new period of indirect subjection to Europe and America.”

Katie Jeffreys

I am getting annoyed with all the construction going on in Boston. My vexation does not stem from the traffic congestion and pedestrian detours. Instead I am truly agitated by the constant earth-shaking tremors caused by the construction process. I am not sure what precisely causes these convulsions, but whenever I sit in a building near a construction site, it shakes. The shaking distracts and worries me, permeates all aspects of my life, and serves as a symbol of the construction boom that has hit MIT and the Boston area this year.

Sitting in the student center, I can feel the rumbles from the new athletic center next door. I’m an engineer, and I can’t help but wonder how much the tremors affect the stability of the building. I have to think that all this shaking is weakening some foundation, causing fractures in the material that makes up the walls, and altogether will

shorten the life of the building. Not to mention that it has always seemed rather precariously constructed in that inverted-pyramid shape.

In Building 48, where my environmental engineering classes are, I can feel shaking from the construction of the Stata Center across the street. In one lecture hall in particular, the shaking is so bad that it causes a table in the room to constantly quiver and squeak. So not only am I distracted and annoyed by the constant physical sensation of shaking, but I have to try to block out an annoying noise. And of course it is one of those noises that, once you hear it, is impossible to ignore. So there I sit in class, struggling not only to stay awake and learn something, but simply to refrain from running out of the building to escape the incessant motion.

In my room at home in Kenmore Square, there is construction down the street where the IHOP used to be. It rattles my windows and shakes me awake on mornings I would

otherwise be sleeping. Unlike the campus construction, the site is about a block away. I fear more for the well-being of my poor old brownstone than I do the cement student

I wonder what living somewhere like California must be like, where earthquakes are frequent and unexpected. Unions, not nature, determine when Boston will shake.

center. I wonder if my window will break or if my things will fall off their shelves. I also feel bad for all the residents of Kenmore who live closer to the construction than I do.

Perhaps I am over-sensitive. I ask people

if they notice the shaking, and a few say so before I mention it; of course once I do, some of them become plagued as I have been. But I have always been able to detect when the ground beneath me is rocking. I remember once when I was younger, I felt an earthquake. When my parents were tucking me into bed for the night, I felt the whole room quiver a little, and thought the trinkets on my shelf rattled a bit. My dad told me I was mistaken, and that he had just accidentally kicked my bed. Yet in the paper the next morning the headline announced that some fault in western Illinois had caused an earthquake that was felt across the state.

I wonder what living somewhere like California must be like, where earthquakes are frequent and unexpected. Unions, not nature, determine when Boston will shake. I have grown accustomed to the daily tremors to some extent, so that they no longer take me by surprise. And so far no buildings I have been in have crumbled around me simply because of the effects of the construction.

THE ARTS

MUSIC REVIEW

Lukas Foss: Piano Concertos, Elegy for Anne Frank

Pacific Symphony Orchestra, Nakamatsu, and Kasman Deliver Foss

By Jeremy Baskin
STAFF WRITER

Piano Concertos No. 1 & No. 2
Elegy for Anne Frank
Composed by Lukas Foss
Pacific Symphony Orchestra
Carl St.Clair, conductor
Harmonia Mundi Records

The United States is a country so young that instead of having cultural history and traditions pouring out of its ears, elements of culture that are produced in this land are often overemphasized. Who can really place any blame, when one considers the dearth of musical culture not much more than campfire songs that came out of 18th-century America at the same time that Mozart was composing the Jupiter symphony?

Thus, one sees American classical music too often defined narrowly in terms of a couple of key contributors — Aaron Copland, George Gershwin, maybe Charles Ives and Samuel Barber, too. The mentality may be that if we put all our eggs in one or two baskets, we can rival the Mozarts, Ravels, Wagn-

ers, Beethovens, and dozens of other masters that Europe throws our way.

Such narrow-minded thinking too often leaves other inspired American composers in the cold. Lukas Foss, a composer worthy of Aaron Copland's fame and influence, minus a blockbuster like *Appalachian Spring* to provide it, certainly falls into that category of somewhat neglected American composers.

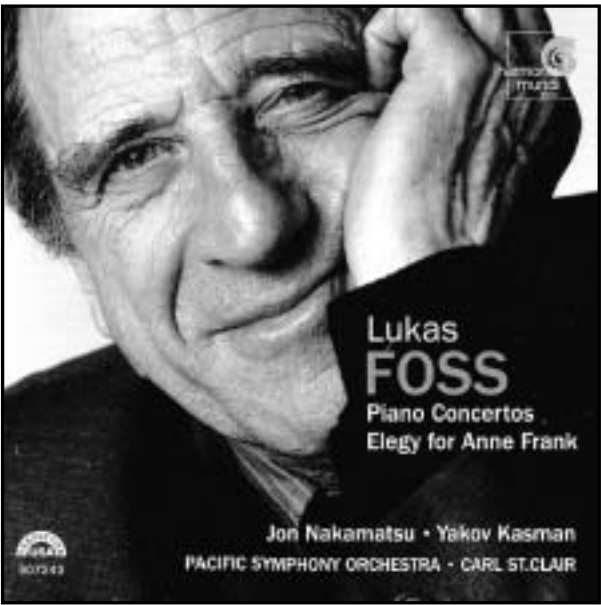
A recent CD of his piano concertos featuring pianists Jon Nakamatsu and Yakov Kasman, with the Pacific Symphony Orchestra under Carl St. Clair, should hopefully combat Foss's anonymity to the general public. His first piano concerto, written at age 17 as a clarinet concerto and revised four years later to its present form, is a youthful piece that makes use of the piano as both a percussive instrument and a vehicle for emotions.

The clarinet is still very present in this piece, but is used only to stick its head out of the orchestra every now and then, and the emphasis is on the piano. Nakamatsu, winner of the gold medal at the 1997 Van Cliburn International Piano Competition, plays impeccably, providing the crystal clear

technique that is needed to bring Foss's music to life.

At the end of the second movement, a romantic *andante*, the cadenza mixes carefully placed chords from the piano with a *moto perpetuo*-like pattern, which is interrupted by a *pianissimo* trumpet. One is reminded of the famous passage in Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet*, where *pianissimo* strings emerge from a monstrous brass chord, the ultimate in effective textural changes. This kind of quick change typifies all of Foss's music on this CD. A sole complaint for this piece is that it is too listenable, that the musical resolutions are a bit too obvious, but one cannot expect deep introspection from a 17-year old composer.

Eleven years later in his life, having moved on from his studies with Paul Hindemith at Yale University, Foss decided to write another piano concerto. In the liner notes, the composer writes that this piece is



modeled after Beethoven's *Piano Concerto No. 5*. If having a tutti in excess of three minutes qualifies as modeling oneself after Beethoven, then maybe Foss achieved his goal, but Foss's second piano concerto stands well more than 143 years and one ocean away from the Beethoven's *Emperor Concerto*.

The 15-minute first movement is peppered with cute rhythms and subtly agitating tremolos on the timpani, as the piano has an even bigger range of emotions demanded on it than in the first concerto. The second movement again opens up with the clarinet, this time as a clarinet duet.

Much of the movement involves a piano cadenza with preciously chosen chords executed with grace by the soloist, Yakov Kasman, who won the silver medal at the 1997 Van Cliburn competition. The technically exciting third movement lacked an absolute command and facility on the part of the piano soloist but was nevertheless performed effectively.

Throughout the two concertos, the Pacific Symphony Orchestra provided adequate accompanying, but in world-premiere recordings, one can get away with merely reading the notes and playing them for more or less what they're worth. The same, of course, goes for the soloists. This caveat should not, however, underscore the greatness that these works are being recorded, because they absolutely deserve to be recorded.

Ultimately, though, context is required to fully assess the merit of musical recordings. In this case, the context is simply that the PSO and these pianists would not be able to release an album of Brahms' piano concertos, since the music world would not care; this orchestra and these soloists would most probably not hold a candle to the great recordings currently available on the market from premier European and North American orchestras.

The CD finishes with Foss's *Elegy for Anne Frank*, written in 1989, performed in both its narrated version, with excerpts from the *Diary of Anne Frank*, and without the narration. The narration, provided by Eliza Foss, an actress and daughter of Lukas Foss, is professional, but it is a kind of professionalism that verges on aloofness, the opposite emotion than the desired one of utter involvement.

Only the elder Foss, at the piano for this piece, achieves the proper connection with both his music and the spirit of young Anne Frank. The orchestra members might have been playing scales, sight-reading John Philip Sousa marches, or reading *Cosmopolitan* magazine, for their seeming level of understanding of the music probably bordered on their actual understanding of Einstein's theory of general relativity. Both the brass and the strings could have sounded more sinister and less nonchalant.

The pathos of the music came through nonetheless better in the version without narration. Musical interruptions, such as changes of moods within the six-minute work, prove to be much more effective when not diluted with interruptions by a spoken human voice. Foss seems to have the piano play the role of the young girl hiding in a townhouse in Amsterdam. The brass interjections late into the work can be seen as the people who take Anne off to her death at the end of the piece. In all, the *Elegy for Anne Frank* proves to be a powerful musical vignette and a fitting end to the album.

MUSIC REVIEW

State of the Airwaves

Canine, Clutch, and Confusion

By Dan Katz
STAFF WRITER

You can all stop asking me ... I didn't actually write the *Airwaves* parody in the most recent issue *Voo Doo*. I wish I had though, because it was really well written (and it had enough actual references to topics that appear often in my columns that it was clearly well researched, which I appreciate.) One might think that a vigorous public mocking would discourage me from my weekly roundup of concerts, album releases, and opinions. And one would be absolutely wrong, as you're about to see ...

The Electric Mile is the new album from Philadelphia's G. Love & Special Sauce, and their support tour arrives at Avalon tonight. Also in town are former Soul Coughing front man, M. Doughty, doing his acoustic guitar thing at Lilli's in Somerville, and Folk Implosion ("Natural One") at the Middle East. In addition, Shaggy (who'll spend the summer touring arenas with the Backstreet Boys) plays a slightly smaller venue at Wellesley.

Things get pretty slow after tonight until Friday and Spring Weekend rolls around. Of course, everybody knows that the Roots and Blues Traveler will be on campus for a big concert Friday night. It's less common knowledge that Blues Traveler has another show the next day: a freebie at the Hatch Shell with Cowboy Junkies. Canine is at the Middle East Friday, and if you don't mind a bit of a trip, you can catch Sister Hazel at Nevins Hall in Framingham or Clutch and Tree at the Palladium in Worcester. Saturday night, Guster has a homecoming at Tufts and Radiohead wannabes Ours play TT The Bear's. Finally, Badly Drawn Boy, always a compelling live performer, headlines Avalon on Monday.

In addition to the G. Love album I mentioned a few paragraphs ago, *Wide Awake Bored* by Treble Charger (one of those "big in Canada" bands I never shut up about) finally arrives in the States this week, as does the

Manic Street Preachers' *Know Your Enemy*. Those who prefer a heavier sound may flock to Fear Factory's new disc, *Digimortal*, while if you want to tone things down, Vic Chesnutt's *Left To His Own Devices* may be worth a look.

My latest musical passion is Idlewild, a Scottish band that'll be opening Placebo's American tour, and who are something of a cross between Placebo, the Psychedelic Furs, and REM. Their current single, "Little Discourage," builds off a peppy little guitar riff into a raging cry of distortion, but the band also thrives in rhythmically based tracks (like "Meet Me At The Harbour," off the band's last album) and ballads (such as "Bronze Medal," from their current release, *100 Broken Windows*). Idlewild's music dabbles in the Furs' realm of songwriting, but like Muse or Placebo, they aren't afraid to utilize dark, grungy sounds in their catchy tunes. I give them a very high recommendation.

Liars Inc., a punk-pop band scheduled to join this year's Warped Tour, is trying to go the route of many other mainstream bands by covering a popular song and getting airplay by way of novelty. Their chosen track is Lisa Loeb's "Stay," and they do a decent job punking it up, but the flat nature of the song hinders their progress. More successful in the vein of covering old favorites are fellow Warped Tourers Alien Ant Farm, whose cover of Michael Jackson's "Smooth Criminal" is refreshing and well-arranged. A better punk-pop effort comes from Lucky Boys Confusion, whose "Fred Astaire" suffers slightly from substandard vocals but shines through good melodies and an evolving song structure.

I'm done for this week. Before I utter my only catch phrase, I'll shell out my usual reminder to write me with your opinions, thoughts, and arguments about the world of modern rock. I am reachable via <airwaves@the-tech.mit.edu>, or just look for somebody walking down Memorial Drive with a Discman singing at the top of his lungs. Until next week, keep expanding your horizons.



Blues Traveler plays in the Spring Weekend Concert as well as a free show at the Hatch Shell on Saturday.

CONCERT REVIEW

Fierce Forever 4: Armageddon

As Fierce as They Want to Be

By Annie S. Choi
ARTS EDITOR

Fierce Forever 4: Armageddon
Presented by GaMIT
Starring Kitty Electra, Kim Chee, Vindictyve, Gemini, Ms. Kris, Destiny, Dred, Mizery, Girlina, and Shequida
Morss Hall, Walker Memorial
April 20

Walker Memorial has never seen such glamour, such grace, and such outrageous queens like Kitty Electra, Kim Chee, Girlina, and Mizery. No room on MIT's campus has seen such attitude and big hair since Fierce Forever III in 1999. Presented in part by GaMIT, and hosted by Jason Parris '02 (who wore see-through white pants), Jessica Hinel '02 (who wore outfits made from construction tarps, electrical tape, and bubble wrap) and Kitty Electra (also known as Ricardo Ramirez '02), this year's



BOB SUMNER—THE TECH

Drag king Dred raps to Busta Rhymes Friday at Fierce Forever 4. His performance, called "Gender Fluidity," challenged audience members' notions of gender identity.

Fierce Forever 4 overcame a few crises (fashion and otherwise) to deliver a fabulous show. The first crisis came when one drag queen's zipper broke. Thanks to the magic of duct tape, the problem was remedied but caused at least a half-hour delay. The first bodacious body to grace the stage was Kitty Electra (also known as Ricardo Ramirez '02), who made her drag debut to Bjork's "Army of Me." She sat at a desk, donned in oversized librarian glasses and a flower print dress, only to rip them all off to reveal a skin-tight black body suit with large chrome breasts. Perhaps the best part of her ensemble was her clear plastic platform heels that lit up with every step. Throughout the song, she threw up papers in utter frustration ("If you complain once more, you'll meet an army of me") and assaulted the audience in cold and angry glances. Though she performed to music that strays from most drag-tunes, like that of Gloria Gaynor, Madonna, and other divas, she successfully portrayed the tortured sex-kitten — showing that she is not only a fabulous queen, but an angry one not to be reckoned with. Though visibly nervous, Kitty Electra proved that a celebrated career on the runway awaits her. After host Jason Parris '02 cleaned up the Macy's Thanksgiving Parade-sized mess (complaining that "this bitch made a mess"), Kim Chee exploded on stage. Wearing a 70s-throwback outfit of hot pants, halter top, and leopard-print platform shoes, Kim Chee performed to Jennifer



BOB SUMNER—THE TECH

Hosts Jessica Hinel '02, Kitty Electra (aka Ricardo Ramirez '02), and Jason Parris '02 entertain a packed audience last Friday in Walker Memorial at Fierce Forever 4. The MIT-sponsored drag show featured MIT's own Kitty Electra as well as professional queens from Boston and New York.

Lopez's "Play." With a body most girls (and many drag queens) would kill for, it was hard to believe that she did not have two x-chromosomes. As one girl put it, "I'm just jealous that I can't fill that dress out like him." Kim Chee was by far the most realistic of the performers, and rumors that unsuspecting men fall at her feet for her phone number are definitely believable. While previous Fierce Forever shows featured only drag queens, this year marked the first year for drag kings to perform. While drag queens are men in women's clothing, drag kings are women in men's clothing. One drag king, Dred, showed off what he calls "gender fluidity," by changing costumes and gender, from male to female. Starting with a medley of hits from Busta Rhymes and Puff Daddy, Dred changed into an oversized shag coat, an Afro-wig, a gold tooth cap, and a Playboy medalion to become everyone's favorite private eye, Shaft. In a golden moment, Dred changed into white patent leather shoes, stopping to sniff and lick the each shoe in unparalleled pleasure. After performing the theme to Shaft by Curtis Mayfield, he took off all his clothes, revealing a sparkling red bikini — with a not-so-subtle lump in her crotch. She reveals to the audience that the lump is an apple, which she took a few bites of, and then returned to its place — a move that sent audience members wailing. One of the best acts of the night was by Girlina, one of the queens flown in from New York. Performing to "The Pussy is Mine" (finding the artist of the song on the web proved difficult), her facial expressions were absolutely outrageous. Instead of dancing and wowing the audience with leg kicks and gymnastics, Girlina stood calm and collected on stage. She had more attitude in her gum than in the scantily clad bodies of all the other queens combined. "The only person who owns this pussy is me" and she made you believe it. While explaining that "a woman needs more than just a hard dick," Girlina smacked her gum and nonchalantly fixed her mullet-like '80s hairdo.

Two other crises of the evening was the cancellation of an act by Kim Chee and another by Girlina and Shaquita, who lost their music on a flight from New York. Shequida (who had performed a medley of hits by the greatest divas — Madonna, Whitney Houston, and Britney Spears) apologized to the audience, and offered something a little different. She took requests from the audience for short arias from any opera. When someone mentioned "Queen of the Night," she cringed — "If I could sing 'Queen of the Night,' do you think I'd be here? I'd be in my penthouse suite ... or whatever."

Furthermore, she snapped that the opera was in Russian,



BOB SUMNER—THE TECH

Drag queen Girlina was flown in from New York to perform at Fierce Forever 4. Her rendition of "The Pussy is Mine" sent audience members wailing.

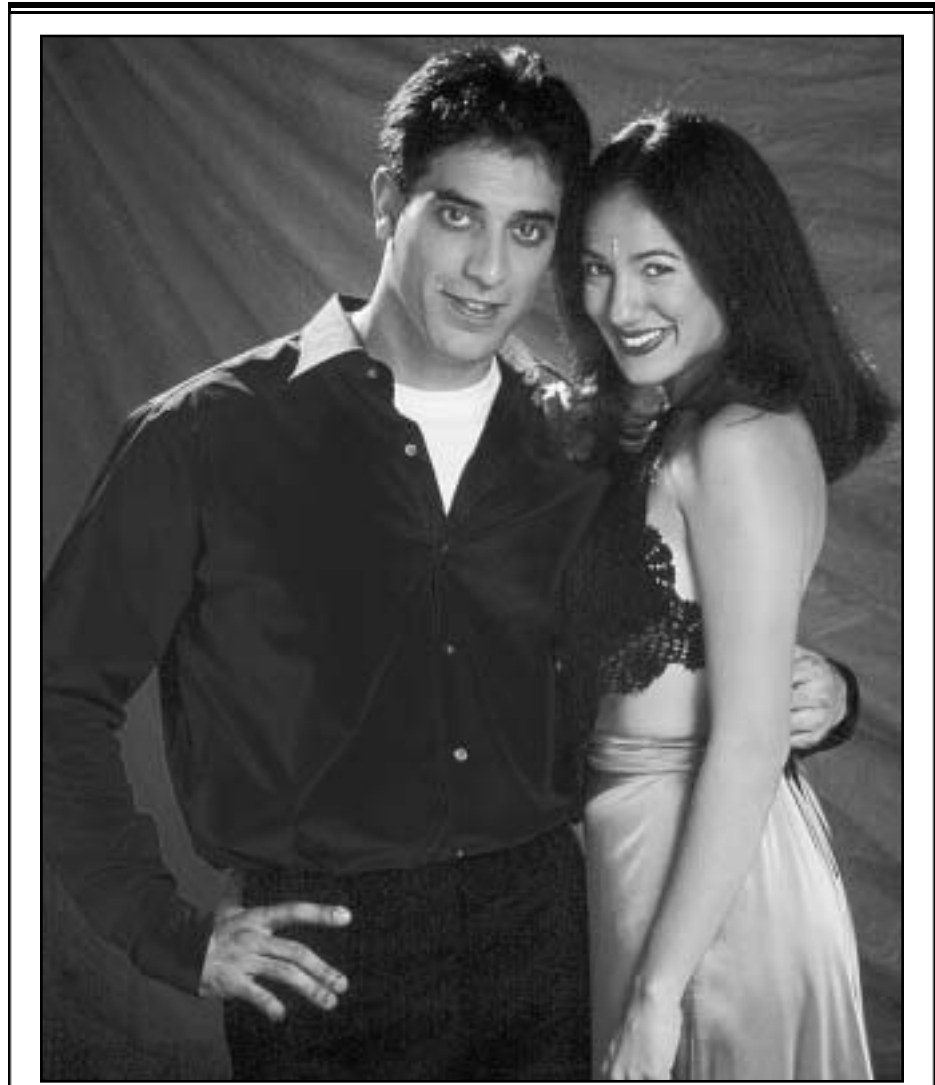
and "does it look like I speak Russian? I'm black!" Finally she settled on a short aria from *Madame Butterfly*, and she stunned the audience with her soprano. Then she posed an interesting question to the audience: "What if pop stars went to Julliard and sang opera?" She went into a rendition of Madonna's

"Like a Virgin," opera-style. Some of the problems that plagued Fierce Forever were on the technical side. Since only one spotlight was used, drag queens and kings were often left without a spotlight when they rubbed their backsides and chests against audience members. How can anyone, especially those who love and demand attention, perform without a spotlight? Unfortunately, Walker is not a good venue because of the lack of stage effects, such as dazzling lights and fog, that compliment the performers' outrageous costumes and acts. Another major problem was the audience. The audience was lukewarm, and even during the most outrageous moments, viewers would laugh, holler, and then stop. The audience was so bad that Fierce Forever veteran Mizery flipped the audience the bird at the end of her act. So, while the performers were fierce, the audience was not.



BOB SUMNER—THE TECH

Boston's hit drag queen Kim Chee performed to Jennifer Lopez's "Play" last Friday at Fierce Forever 4.



COURTESY EROS ENTERTAINMENT
MIT alum Deep Katdare strikes a pose with Purva Bedi, two *ABCD's* (*American Born Confused Desis*) in the new film, *American Desi*.

FILM REVIEW★★½

American Desi

At Best, a Chance for Indians to Laugh at Themselves

By Amandeep Loomba

Written and Directed by Piyush D. Pandya
Starring Purva Bedi, Anil Kumar, Ronobir Lahiri, Rizwan Manji, and Sunita Param.
Unrated.
Playing at Allston Cinema, 214 Harvard Ave., Allston, MA 02134, (617) 232-0948

It is a widely understood fact that most Indians (known as *Desis* to other *Desis*) come from New Jersey, not India. All of the Indians in *American Desi* do. Viewers struggling through the film with Indian-American protagonist Kris (MIT alum Deep Katdare, who produced and starred in the film) in an effort to reach for their deteriorating Indian roots will have a hard time avoiding laughter in the face of countless inside Indian jokes.

Ultimately, *American Desi* is about these in-jokes. Ideally, writer/director Piyush Dinker Pandya's audience will be comprised of teenage and Gen-X Indian-Americans who have done their time in the Sabzee-Mundis of Oak Tree Road, Edison, Jackson Heights, and Cerritos.

I happen to be one of these typical ABCD's (American-born confused *Desi*), and a wishful thinker at that. In my wishful thinking for *American Desi* I saw a poignant, subtle portrayal of the conflicts and confusions that surround growing up brown in a white land.

Pandya's directorial technique doesn't exactly include subtlety. A few moments of the film will have you stop thinking Satyajit Ray and start thinking after school special. Specifically, this after-school special takes place after a day of classes at a nameless Rutgers University-like environment (the backdrop for which is actually Middlesex County College).

Nevertheless, the film's charismatic acting tends to offset its sappiness, due in no small part to Kal Penn's Ajay, the trash-talking Indian "brotha" who is overtly infatuated with black culture. The film shines when Penn and others mercilessly point out each and every foible and *faux pas* of Indians in America. No Indian teaching assistant, immigrant, or Bollywood actress is left unscathed.

When the dialogue doesn't concern itself with inside *Desi* humor, it certainly isn't sparkling. Moments like "So how's college so far? It's a lot different from high school, huh?" certainly carry a high cringe factor.

Yet, there is a startling reality about the characters in the film and the way they carry themselves. Undoubtedly, the film resorts to stereotypes in its construction of the Indian-American experience; but these are well-informed caricatures of *Desi* kids in the United States. The viewer (at least, the Indian viewer) will get the sense that the actors and the writer really know what life is like as an Indian kid in America. The extremes and the stereotypes that the film portrays carry more than just a grain of truth — you feel like these absurd personas could actually exist; they could actually be living down the hall from you.

While the Indian kids themselves are stereotypes, extreme personas constructed from observed behavior the other characters in the film are nothing but stock. There are virtually no sympathetic or realistic portrayals of adults. Every parent and professor in the film is nothing more than a mechanism for telling the story of the students. Meanwhile, white characters in the film seem only to be obnoxious examples of prime American buffoonery.

This leads to the film's fatal problem. A light-hearted romantically comedic romp is acceptable (barely) in place of a thoughtful examination of conflicting cultures. However, how is the viewer to stomach the fact that the film's protagonist, Kris Reddy, is a real jerk? It is widely understood that every romantic comedy requires a bit of deceit and deception to take place as foreplay for the inevitable, honesty-filled romance. Kris, however, manages to cross the line as he lumbers through the film, being a jerk to his friends, parents and love-interest. Somehow, the viewer is expected to sympathize with a hero who is callous enough to do all of the unforgivable things Kris does in a scant hundred minutes.

If you are from New Jersey, you'll likely notice at least a few faces in the garba and bhangra crowds that you recognize, these are all "real" Indian extras from New Jersey. At the very least, you'll notice shots of New Jersey local party-favor DJ Rekha attempting some sort of turntablism spliced into bhangra montages. Additionally, anyone involved in the college Indian scene will recognize the golden voices of Penn Masala, the Indian a cappella outfit. Their outstanding musical contributions serve to spice up several dull moments in the film.

THEATER REVIEW

Trivial Pursuits a Success

A Colorful Depiction of the Stresses of College Social Life

By Maria Wang
STAFF WRITER
Trivial Pursuits
Sponsored by Musical & Theatre Arts Section
Directed by Seth Bisen-Hersh '01
Starring Patrick Kim '04, Yan-Yan Lam '04, Rebecca Consentino Hains, Amrita Ghosh '02, Bo Zhao '04, David Poland '04, Dawn M. Wendell '04
Kresge Rehearsal Room B; April 21, 2001

Anything *but* trivial, the latest from Seth Bisen-Hersh '01 is a story about a dysfunctional assortment of friends on their last night together. All in all, it succeeded at tugging at the audience's heart-strings. The protagonist, an average teenager named Peter (Corey Gerritsen '02), organizes a final get-together with six of his closest friends before they leave for college. Exhibited are the token bimbo Nicole, lesbian Kim, egomaniac Nick, brainiac Virginia, geek David and victim Sylvia.

This diverse circle of friends can't seem to separate friendship from romance. A love triangle exists between Nick (Patrick Kim '04), Nicole (Yan-Yan Lam '04), and Sylvia (Rebecca Consentino Hains). Sylvia cheated on Peter with his best friend Nick. Kim (Amrita Ghosh '02) loves Virginia (Bo Zhao '04) and David (David Poland '04) loves Kim, but neither of the loved know about it. The only thing that seems to keep the friendships alive is "Trivial Pursuit," a game that they all play at every get-together.

The absence of a stage meant that the performers were at eye-level with the audience. This created an intimate atmosphere between the viewers and the viewed and facilitated bonding with the characters.

The set was sparse, with only a worn couch laden with multi-colored pillows and a blue bean bag at its side. The cast made the most of it through creative choreography. They managed to maneuver their way smoothly around the small "stage."

The far left housed a platform upon which a strong white spotlight shone. The lighting unfortunately also illuminated the audience, detracting from the theatrical experience by making the crowd feel like eavesdroppers.

The first act begins with Peter's dialogue

with Mother (Dawn M. Wendell '04), in which we only hear Peter talking. It's difficult to decipher some of the content of the conversation. Mother remains silent and out of sight when she's supposedly conversing with Peter, but sporadically yells at him and his friends when they misbehave. Perhaps it would have been better for the director to choose to mute the mother entirely or include her in the dialogue.

During the "Prelude/Entrances" number, the piano expertly complemented the anxiety in Peter's voice as he dreads the inevitable dilution of friendship. The lyrics, composed by Daniel Scribner, poetically capture many of the more emotional parts of the play. The orchestra was a little off during "Ever After (Reprise)," but did a good job overall.

Sylvia performed the most emotive piece of this act, "Stained Glass Psyche." Her trembling, sorrow-filled voice and agonized facial expressions conveyed the psychological and physical torture inflicted by abusive parents so effectively that this writer was moved to tears. Kudos to Hains for an excellent portrayal of her character. She learned the role in three days after the original Sylvia fell ill. Despite carrying around a script, Hains professionally stepped into Sylvia's shoes.

"Guy Stuff" in Act Two, performed by David, Nick, and Peter, was the funniest musical number. The males pranced around singing about their masculinity and strike stereotypical male poses.

As the director himself admits, the play was rather melodramatic at times. "Four-Play," an interesting cacophony of overlapping conversations, is especially reminiscent of a soap opera. The climactic chaos of sounds mimics the turbulent exposure of secrets and lies between friends.

Trivial Pursuits succeeded at portraying the feelings of anxiety and haplessness that exist among friends with unresolved issues leaving for college. It also poignantly addresses the nostalgia that all college-bound students feel towards their friends. Repetitive playing of "Trivial Pursuit" signifies their desire to relive the past, yet there are also many things in the past that they want to forget. As in *Waiting for Godot*, *Trivial Pursuits* explores the flux of time and its ability to stand still for one night.



MIGUEL CALLES—THE TECH
Nick (Patrick Y. Kim '04) comforts Nicole (Yan-Yan Lam '04) during a tragic moment in the musical "Trivial Pursuits." The musical, written by Seth Bisen-Hersh '01, was performed this past weekend on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday night.



BRIAN HEMOND — THE TECH

Erick N. Tseng '01 performs 'Greased Lightning' in Next Act, an annual musical production by members of Next House. This year's show, *Grease*, ran Friday through Sunday night.

CONCERT REVIEW

Tony Malaby Trio

New York-Based Jazz Musicians Play Original Works at Killian Hall

By Jeremy Baskin

STAFF WRITER

The Tony Malaby Trio
 Tony Malaby, tenor saxophone
 Angelica Sanchez, piano
 George Schuller, drums
 Killian Hall
 April 20

On Friday, a trio of New York jazz musicians visited MIT, giving a jazz workshop in the afternoon and a concert at Killian Hall at night. The recital hall, dressed up with some atmospheric lighting, proved to be a superbly intimate setting for the trio to connect with the audience.

The concert featured compositions by Angelica Sanchez, the group's pianist, and George Schuller, the drummer, as well as other pieces that were unannounced.

Sanchez's "Fresh Hell" opened up the concert, loosening up the audience with its upbeat, contemporary feel. Right from the very first note out of his instrument, tenor saxophonist and the group's leader Tony Malaby showed off with amazing ease the range of his instrument.

What he may have lacked in beauty of tone, he surely made up with an incredible technical control of the instrument. From *pianissimo* to *fortissimo* and everything in between, Malaby danced around his instrument, with the raspy and the sweet notes coming out beautifully.

One interesting quirk with Malaby's playing involved his body movements. His knee shook in rhythm with his vibrato at some times; other times, the saxophone itself heaved up and down with the music. The result was an image of total involvement in his music making, an involvement comparable to that of the giants of the saxophone.

A Spanish ballad, "Dorotea," followed, giving Schuller a chance to convey to the audience the more melodic aspects of his instrument. This piece was set apart from the others on the program because of its Iberian feel. Again, Malaby's playing covered a wide array of styles, and he made the transition between these moods with an admirable smoothness. Any doubts about the saxo-

phonist's lyrical abilities were quashed by his performance in "Dorotea."

Schuller's "Mosh Pit" closed the first set. As the title suggests, this piece starts with a symphony of percussion clattering all done by Schuller that evokes both the disorder and excitement of a mosh pit. The other instruments joined in to play repeated rhythmic patterns, and the piece slowly grew to become a wild orgy, a *Rite of Spring* for jazz, if such comparisons should be made.

Sanchez's piano playing was marked by its fluidity throughout the concert. Since the group had no bass player, her role was versatile — providing bass, harmony, and the occasional solo. All of these tasks she executed with tremendous ease and emotional involvement. Two wonderful things come to mind when seeing her play with Malaby and Schuller. The first is a refreshing thought that the male-dominated jazz world does have some bright female members with nowhere to go but up.

The second epiphany was that the usually dominating Steinway in Killian seems to have found its match; when coupled with saxophones and drums, as opposed to the usual violins, violas, and cellos, it reassures the MIT audience that, yes, this piano does have an upper limit on dynamic capabilities.

After the break, the group played another Schuller composition, which showed that the drummer/composer possesses a wide variety of musical colors on his palette.

Schuller is the son of Gunther Schuller, a composer, conductor, French horn player, and educator. Although George Schuller comes from a distinguished musical family, he does not need to invoke his namesake to achieve recognition. In other words, his composing and drum playing are more than enough reasons to call him an outstanding musician.

The concert ended with "Weirdo," another composition by Sanchez. All three members brought out their musical hearts for this piece, as individual solos ranged from the tender and sublime to the adventurous and exhilarating. Yet mentioning individual solos alone does not do justice to the group, which so often proved its ability to rise, as a unit, from a gentle beginning to a carnal climax, and then back down to nothingness.



ALEX BAILEY—MIRAMAX FILMS

Renée Zellweger stars in the bearably romantic *Bridget Jones's Diary*.

FILM REVIEW★★★

Bridget Jones's Diary

"Nobody Gets Fired for Shagging the Boss"

By Pey-Hua Hwang

STAFF WRITER

Directed by Sharon Maguire

Written by Richard Curtis and Andrew Davies
 Starring Renée Zellweger, Colin Firth, Hugh Grant.

Rated R.

Bridget Jones's *Diary* is what one would call a quirky romantic comedy. Directed by Sharon Maguire (this is her first feature film), and based on Helen Fielding's best-selling novel of the same name, this movie deals with the obstacles and opportunities placed before Bridget Jones (Renée Zellweger). Pulling off a decent English accent, and gaining 20 pounds for the part, Zellweger plays a chcoholic, alcoholic, publicity spokeswoman and television reporter with a propensity for saying whatever comes to mind without considering the consequences.

The movie is not entirely true to the contents of the book, but it does capture the spirit. The movie spans a year in Jones's life and opens with her mother's annual turkey curry buffet party. Here is where the audience first gets to the question that is the bane of Jones's world: "So, how's your love life?"

Zellweger gives Jones a wonderful emotional transparency without plunging her into the trap of the stereotypical dumb blonde. Her best performance, however, is given during a dinner party thrown by one of Bridget's "smug-married" friends, when she confronts Mark Darcey (Colin Firth). The memorable refrain is her mentioning that he needn't always try to make her feel badly as she does quite well herself. Her acting in this scene promotes empathy without overstepping into the realm of self-pity. Darcey's reaction is priceless.

Hugh Grant, playing Daniel Cleaver, moves away from the clueless romantics he usually plays and is fun to watch. As Jones's boss, he becomes the smooth talking embodiment of everything Jones resolves must not be in the man for her.

Colin Firth also fills his role well as the

straight-laced Mark Darcey. His experience in Mr. Darcey in the acclaimed 1995 BBC adaptation of Jane Austen's novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, is also evident as he shows emotion through subtle facial quirks instead of words.

Some of the best scenes in the movie are confrontations between Darcey and Cleaver, where Bridget, having being misled by Cleaver early on, completely misinterprets the cause of their antagonism. The sole fight scene (which is intentionally prissy) is also a complete departure from the book, but is positively hilarious and even includes a token crash through a window. Some of Bridget's commentary on the current status of her life and on the various people in it is also very amusing.

Unfortunately, Bridget's support group of friends, who have their own personalities and unique spins in the novel, are not given full exposure in the movie. They seem to exist merely to comfort Bridget everytime her love life takes a turn for the worst. However, James Callis, who plays Bridget's gay friend Tom, is able to steal a scene here and there with a perfectly-timed wry line.

Besides the tempestuous love connections, the movie highlights several sub-plots. The main subplot involves Bridget's attempts to find a new job. Her attempts at sounding accomplished and righteous fail over and over. As she finally gives up and says that she lost her old job because she, "shagged the boss," she gets hired as her new boss sidebars, "Nobody gets fired for shagging the boss." Subsequent disasters occur as she is taped from utterly the wrong angle sliding down a fire pole in a miniskirt and misses an interview when getting snacks for her camera crew. The latter incident, however, presents the perfect opportunity for Darcey (the lawyer of the person she was trying to interview) to save the day.

Even Bridget's home life refuses to remain stable. Her mother runs away with a fast talking telemarketer leaving her father brokenhearted. These sub-plots come together with the main storyline to deliver an unusually happy ending.



ERIKA BROWN—THE TECH

Over 300 musicians from Wellesley, MIT, Tufts, and Brandeis joined together this weekend for a powerful performance in the Wellesley Chapel of Gustav Mahler's *Symphony No. 2*, "Resurrection".

April
24, 2001

COMICS

The
Tech

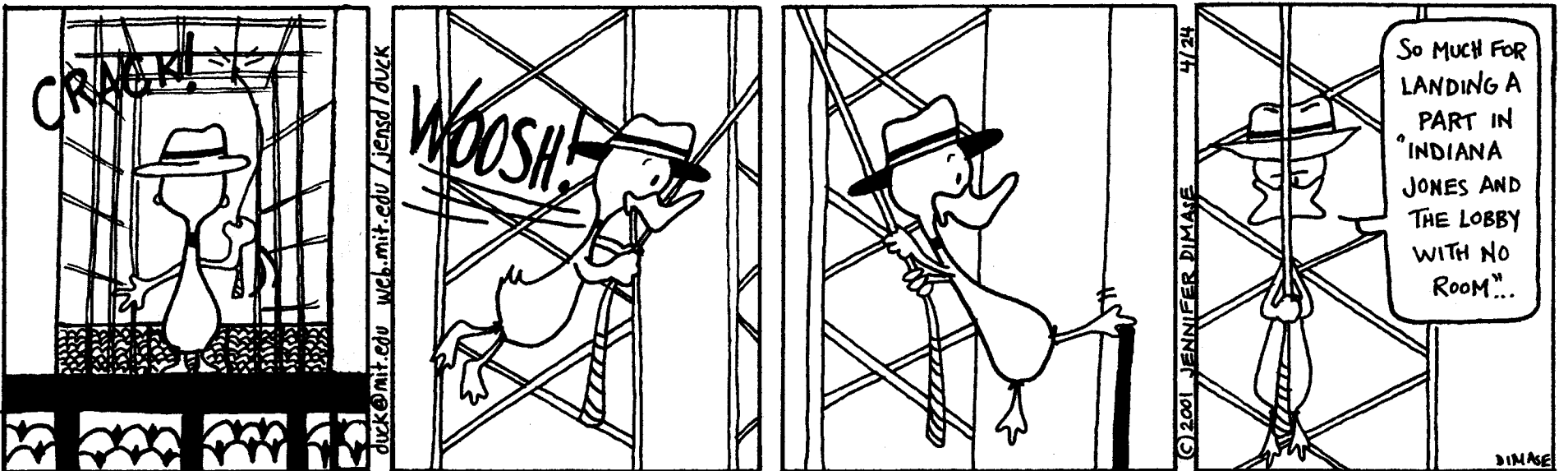
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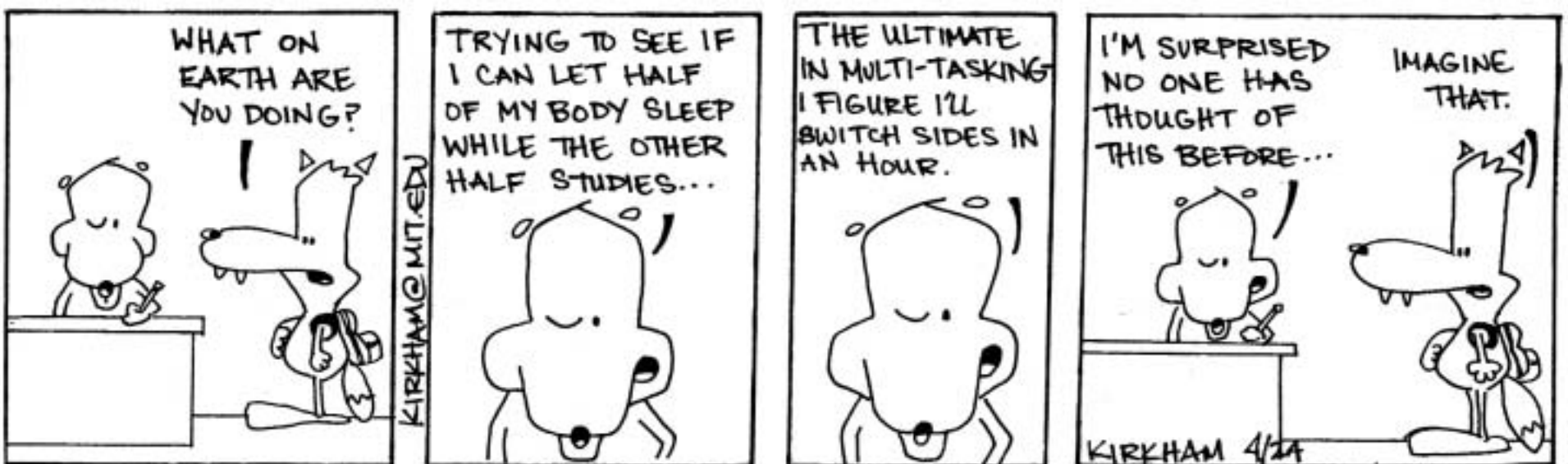
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Down with Science

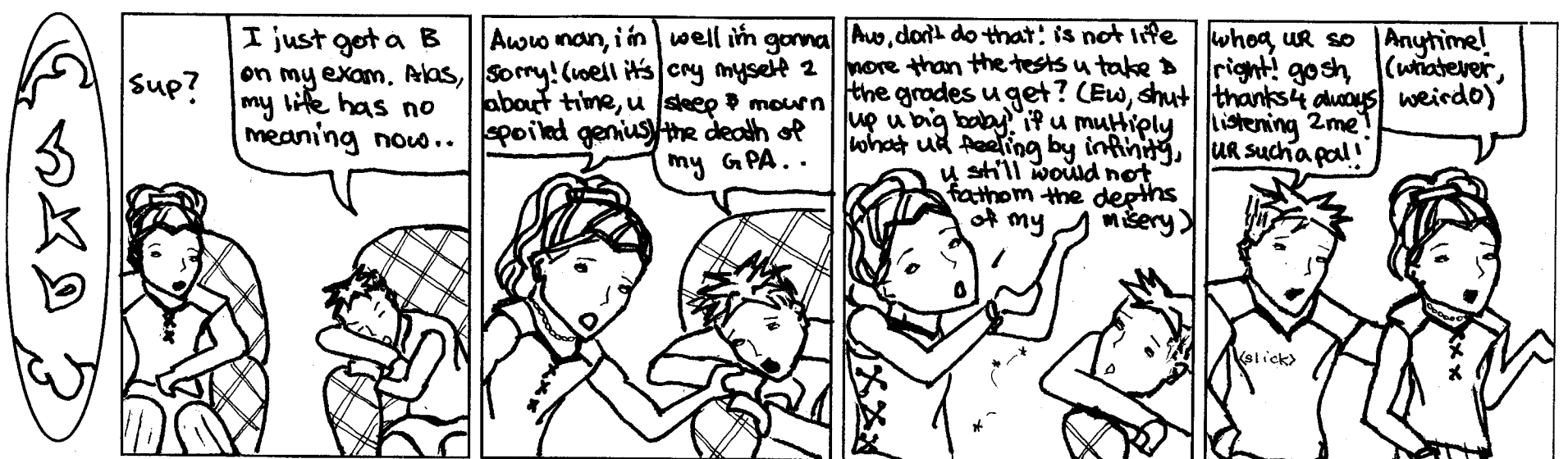
by Jennifer DiMase



the crass rat

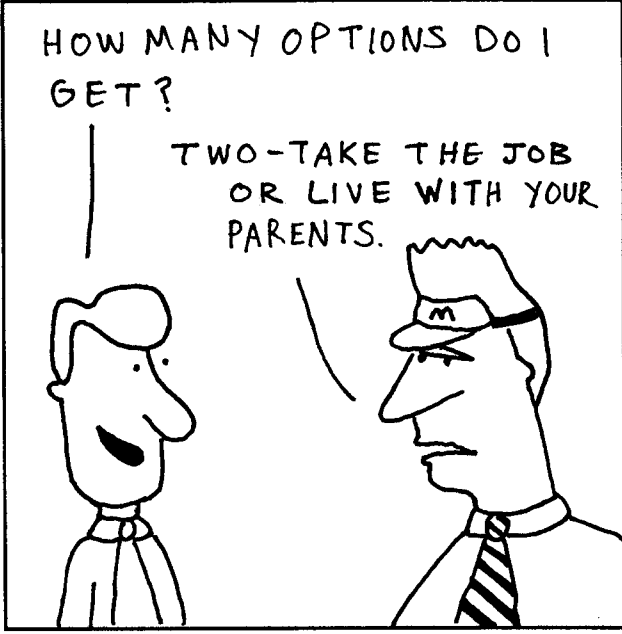


Mat & Solar



Thank You for your Interest

by Dave, Kara, and Raj



FoxTrot

by Bill Amend

Dilbert®

by Scott Adams

Fun With Clip Art
Aaron Isaksen



"Yeah, I'm lookin' for a
trucker willin' to trade seven
thousand tomatoes for a
dime bag o' weed."

Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 20



TechCalendar

Visit and add events to TechCalendar online at <http://tech-calendar.mit.edu>

Tuesday, April 24	Thursday, April 26
<p>12:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. – Linking Infrasystems. Dibner Institute Lunchtime Colloquia. free. Room: E56-100. Sponsor: Dibner Institute.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. – Microsoft Word User Group. The MIT Microsoft Word User Group (WUG) was formed for people at MIT, from beginners to experts, who are using or interested in learning to use Microsoft Word word processing software. free. Room: N42 Demo Center. Sponsor: Information Systems.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. – Homogeneous Catalysis In Supercritical Fluids. free. Room: E40-496. Sponsor: 10.978 Seminar.</p> <p>12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. – Civic Environmentalism: Democratic Pathways to Sustainability - A Roundtable Series. Innovations in Policy and Regulations. free. Room: Harvard University, JFK School, Littauer 3rd Floor, Fainsod Room. Sponsor: Department of Urban Studies and Planning.</p> <p>2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. – Special EECS Seminar. Quantum Devices for Ultrafast Optical Switching. free. Room: Grier Room B, 34-401B (Refreshments served at 1:45 p.m.). Sponsor: Research Lab of Electronics.</p> <p>2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. – What Osteoporosis and Concrete Employed in Nuclear Waste Storage System Have in Common. Refreshments will be served at 3:30 p.m. in Room 2-349. free. Room: 2-338. Sponsor: Physical Mathematics Seminar. Department of Mathematics.</p> <p>4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. – MTL VLSI Seminar Series. High-Performance CMOS Technology Development at IBM. free. Room: 34-101. Sponsor: MTL VLSI Seminar.</p> <p>4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. – Japan Forum: “The Political Dimension of the US-Japan Alliance.” The guest speaker, Mr. Takashi Oka, is formerly Tokyo Bureau Chief for the New York Times and Chief Asia Correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor. In 1994 he became staff director for the New Frontier Party and since 1999 has been Washington representative of the Liberal Party and its leader, Ichiro Ozawa. free. Room: E38-7th Floor Conference Room. Sponsor: MIT Japan Program, Center for International Studies.</p> <p>4:15 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. – Gas Turbine Seminar Series. free. Room: 31-161. Sponsor: Gas Turbine Laboratory.</p> <p>4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. – “Transnational Political Activities of Migrant Groups: Some Comparisons from Refugee Camps and the Boston Area.” Prof. Jacobsen is Director of the Refugees and Forced Migration Program at the Feinstein International Famine Center at Tufts, and Prof. Levitt teaches Sociology at Wellesley College. This is a session of the Inter-University Seminar on International Migration. free. Room: E38-615. Sponsor: Center for International Studies.</p> <p>4:30 p.m. – A Two-State Solution in the Holy Land: Is There Still Time? A session of the Emile Bustani Middle East Seminar. (This is a re-scheduled event from March 6 when it was snowed out). free. Room: E51-095. Sponsor: Center for International Studies.</p> <p>5:00 p.m. – Internet in Costa Rica. Dr. Guy de Teramond, Minister of Science and Technology in Costa Rica, will be giving a lecture on “Internet in Costa Rica and Central America.” free. Room: 6-120. Sponsor: Center for Bilingual/Bicultural Studies. The Martin and Wallenberg Fellows for Sustainability.</p> <p>5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. – Aga Khan Lecture. Ottoman expressions of early modernity and the inevitable question of westernization. free. Room: 4-231. Sponsor: Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture.</p> <p>6:30 p.m. – Architecture Lecture: “Interior/Exterior Visibilities.” Talk by Elaine Sturtevant, artist, Paris. free. Room: 10-250. Sponsor: Department of Architecture.</p>	<p>12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. – Element K Hands-On Workshop. Is web-based training for me? Spend an hour in an instructor-led workshop. Learn how to get started using web-based training, explore what is offered and ask questions. free. Room: W89-250. Sponsor: Information Systems.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. – Web Publishers User Group. free. Room: N42 Demo Center. Sponsor: Information Systems.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. – Japan Forum: “The Ainu (Indigenous Japanese People)-Our Identity and Aspirations.” The Ainu delegation will visit MIT and talk about the Ainu Oral History Project and give a presentation on the history, culture and present situation of the Ainu (in English). free. Room: E38-7th Floor Conference Room. Sponsor: MIT Japan Program.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. – Environment & Sustainability Brown bag seminar. “The role of large and small landholders in Indonesia’s land fires: A GIS Econometrics analysis of satellite and land use data.” free. Room: E40-496. Sponsor: Center for Environmental Initiatives.</p> <p>2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. – Micromachining and MEMS Technology for Magnetics, Optics, and NeuroEngineering. EECS, Special Seminar. free. Room: Grier Room, 34-401A. Sponsor: EECS, Boston Area MEMS.</p> <p>3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. – Life After Silicon: An Oxymoron?. LCS Distinguished Lecturer Series: Mark Horowitz, Director of Computer Systems Laboratory, Stanford University. free. Room: 34-101. Sponsor: Laboratory for Computer Science.</p> <p>4:15 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. – Linear Programming and Vickrey Auctions. ORC Spring Seminar Series. Seminar followed by refreshments in E40-106. free. Room: E56-270. Sponsor: Operations Research Center.</p> <p>4:15 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. – Physics Colloquium Series: The Pappalardo Distinguished Lecture in Physics. “The World’s Numerical Recipe.” free. Room: 10-250. Sponsor: Physics Department.</p> <p>5:00 p.m. – A Dialogue with the Composer Roger Reynolds, plus performances. Works performed are Transfigured Wind for Flute and Tape performed by MIT graduate student Ole Nielsen, flute; and Archipelago for Solo Marimba performed by Harvard student Eduardo Leandro. free. Room: Bartos Theater. Sponsor: Media Lab. Music and Theater Arts Section.</p> <p>5:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. – Life on Wall Street — Investment Banking. What do Investment Bankers do? Are there career options for Scientists and Engineers in Investment Banking? Understand Investment Banking and options for you in the field from Armen Avanesians, Partner at Goldman Sachs. free. Room: 4-270. Sponsor: Science and Engineering Business Club.</p> <p>6:00 p.m. – authors@mit - Sara Wermiel - The Fireproof Building. free. Room: E25-111. Sponsor: authors@mit, The MIT Press Bookstore.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. – Modern Square Dance. This challenging class teaches you Plus level square dancing set to a wide range of modern music. No experience or partner necessary. Wear comfortable clothes and shoes. Regular Attendance Expected. First night is free. Room: Lobdell Dining Hall - Student Center. Sponsor: Tech Squares.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. – Investigative Bible Discussion. The answer is 42. Or is it? There was once a man who said, “I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life.” What if He was right? Join us on a four-week interactive search to understand Jesus and his claims about the Bible. free. Room: Ashdown House Fabyan Room. Sponsor: Graduate Christian Fellowship.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. – Lip Sync. Room: Johnson Athletics Center. Sponsor: Spring Weekend. Alpha Chi Omega.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. – A Personal Story and A Trumpet Evolution. Talk by MIT alumnus, Raj Mehta (1986), an experimental trumpeter, composer and instrument builder currently based in Berlin but who toured India in search of his familial heritage. free. Room: Killian Hall. Sponsor: Office of the Arts, Committee on Campus Race Relations. Music and Theater Arts Section.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. – Bhoma. Play by Badal Sircar. Directed by Sudipto Chatterjee. \$8, \$6 students/seniors. Room: Kresge Little Theater. Sponsor: Dramashop.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. – International Film Club Film Seminar Series. free. Room: 4-237. Sponsor: Graduate Student Council, International Film Club.</p> <p>9:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. – Ashdown House Coffee Hour. free. Room: Ashdown House Hulsizer Room. Sponsor: Residential Life and Student Life Programs.</p>
Wednesday, April 25	Friday, April 27
<p>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. – Catherine N. Stratton Aging Successfully Lecture. “Diabetes and Hypertension: Beating These Stealthy Killers.” free. Room: Wong Auditorium, Jack C. Tang Center (E51). Sponsor: MIT Women’s League.</p> <p>11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. – High Efficiency Electrophosphorescent Organic Light Emitting Diodes. Optics & Quantum Electronics Seminar Series. free. Sponsor: Optics.</p> <p>11:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. – Blood Drive. Help the American Red Cross save lives by donating blood. free. Room: La Sala. Sponsor: American Red Cross Team and Network, Blood Drives.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. – MIT Artists Behind the Desk Performance. Latin Jazz Music with vocalist Angela Glass, administrative assistant, Research Lab of Electronics. free. Room: Killian Hall. Sponsor: Working Group on Support Staff Issues.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. – Overview of Purchasing on the Web Quick Start. This demo integrates all aspects of using SAPweb for purchasing including requisitioning external vendors, internal providers and preferred partners. free. Room: N42 Demo Center. Sponsor: Information Systems.</p> <p>3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. – Crosstalk Seminars on Educational Change: Crosstalk Seminar on Educational Change. free. Room: 9-057. Sponsor: Council on Educational Technology.</p> <p>3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. – spouses&partners@mit - Election 2000 - What Happened?. Charles Stewart, III, Professor in Political Science, will join us again to discuss the results of the U.S. presidential election. Have your questions ready. free. Room: W20-400. Sponsor: spouses&partners@mit, MIT Medical.</p> <p>4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. – Augmented spaces, residual free bubbles and subgrid scales. Distinguished Speaker Series in High Performance Computation for Engineered Systems. free. Room: 1-390. Sponsor: Singapore-MIT Alliance/HPCES.</p> <p>4:00 p.m. – Reclaiming Our Lives, Our Voices: Women’s Experiences of Poverty, Welfare, and New Beginnings. A panel moderated by Manjari Mehta. free. Room: 14E-304. Sponsor: Women’s Studies Program.</p> <p>4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. – MIT Colloquium: National Security, Civil Rights, and Politics: Lessons Learned from the Wen Ho Lee Case. A moderated panel discussion will be held with prominent scientific and government leaders. Following the event, a reception will be held downstairs in the Bush Room (10-105). free. Room: 10-250. Sponsor: President’s Office, Office of Academic Services. Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education.</p> <p>4:10 p.m. - 5:10 p.m. – Nanostructures Seminar Series. “Quantum Computing with Superconducting Qubits.” free. Room: 34-401, side A (refreshments served at 4:00 p.m.). Sponsor: Nanostructures Laboratory.</p> <p>4:15 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. – A-Hypergeometric Systems, Standard Pairs and Toric Cohen-Macaulayness. Refreshments will be served at 3:30 p.m. in Room 2-349. free. Room: 2-338. Sponsor: Combinatorics Seminar. Department of Mathematics.</p> <p>5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. – Beginner Ballroom Dance Lessons. Learn to do the Cha-cha, waltz, foxtrot and swing. No partner necessary. Come to any or all of the 6 lessons. Lessons taught by members of the MIT Ballroom Dance Team. free. Room: Building 34-3rd floor lobby. Sponsor: MIT Ballroom Dance Team. LEF, GSC, Arts Council.</p> <p>6:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. – MIT SCA Chainmail Workshop. Come and learn simple medieval chainmail weaves and patterns to make your very own shirt (hauberk), or hood (coif). Smaller sized links can be used to make jewelry. We will provide the steel, brass, and copper links, pliers, and instruction. Please bring your own pliers, if you have any. free. Room: Private Dining Room #3, Student Center (W20). Sponsor: Society for Creative Anachronism.</p> <p>7:00 p.m. – Guy de Teramond. Dr. Guy de Teramond, Minister of Science and Technology in Costa Rica will be giving a lecture on “Costa Rica: de una provincia perdida en las colonia a un lider en desarrollo tecnologico.” free. Room: 2-105. Sponsor: Center for Bilingual/Bicultural Studies.</p> <p>7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. – Renaissance Dancing. There are many forms of Renaissance Dancing that we practice. From Italian balli to courtly pavans to English country. We dance them all with flair and fun. Dress is common street clothing. No experience necessary; instruction is provided. free. Room: 31-161. Sponsor: Society for Creative Anachronism.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. – Mehta/Lovens Duo Concert. These two emerging virtuosos of the international improvisational music scene — Raj Mehta, (MIT Class of 1986) and Paul Lovens — are artists-in-residence at MIT April 24-29. free. Room: Killian Hall. Sponsor: Music and Theater Arts Section.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. – International Film Club Film Seminar Series. free. Room: 4-237. Sponsor: Graduate Student Council, International Film Club.</p>	<p>10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. – MIT International Fair. Over 40 of MIT’s cultural groups bring the world together in a day of dancing, food, music, fashion shows and more. free. Room: Student Center Plaza and walkway from Mass Ave. Info email sidsen@mit.edu or see http://web.mit.edu/isa/ifair. Sponsor: International Student Association.</p> <p>11:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. – Race in Digital Space Conference. This three-day conference which begins April 27 explores the ways technology is used, and how this interaction defines society and culture. free. Room: Wong Auditorium, Building E51. Sponsor: Communications Forum, Women’s Studies Program, Comparative Media Studies. USC, NYU and UC-Santa Barbara.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. – AI-Anon Open Discussion: AI-Anon Meeting. free. Room: E25-101. Sponsor: MIT Medical.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. – WG Open House & Spring Social Gathering. MIT Support Staff - Meet your colleagues! Learn about the Working Group for Support Staff Issues - Drawing - win a free lunch with a WG member at Rebecca’s. Refreshments will abound. free. Room: Bush Room, 10-105. Sponsor: Working Group on Support Staff Issues.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. – PowerPoint Quick Start. PowerPoint makes it easy to jazz up your presentations. Get an introduction to what PowerPoint can do. free. Room: N42 Demo Center. Sponsor: Information Systems.</p> <p>12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. – Environment & Sustainability brown bag seminar. “Role of Coal in Sustainable World Energy Development.” free. Room: E40-496. Sponsor: Center for Environmental Initiatives.</p> <p>1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. – Making the Workplace Family-Friendly: Who is Responsible?. Panel featuring Kathy Cassavant, Kathy Hazzard, and Lois Shaevel. free. Room: 1-135. Sponsor: Women’s Studies Program. Kelly-Douglas Fund.</p> <p>3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. – “Integrated Product Design Simulation.” free. Room: 3-133. Sponsor: ME Seminar Series.</p> <p>3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. – 2001 Warren K. Lewis Lectureship. free. Room: Room E15-070. Sponsor: Chemical Engineering.</p> <p>4:15 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. – Smoothed Analysis of Algorithms: Why the Simplex Algorithm Usually Takes Polynomial Time. Refreshments will be served at 3:30 p.m. in Room 2-349. free. Room: Building 4, Room 163. Sponsor: Combinatorics Seminar. Department of Mathematics.</p> <p>5:00 p.m. – Advanced Music Performance Concert. Mathematics senior Ivan Middleton, piano student of Tim MacFarland. Chopin's <i>Polonaise-Fantaisie</i>, Op. 61; Scriabin's <i>Etudes</i>, Op. 42; Beethoven's <i>Sonata in Ab</i>, Op. 26; Bach-Busoni's <i>Ich ruf' zu dir Herr</i>. free. Room: Killian Hall. Sponsor: Music and Theater Arts Section.</p> <p>5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. – Beginner Ballroom Dance Lessons. free. Room: Building 34-3rd floor lobby. Sponsor: MIT Ballroom Dance Team. LEF, GSC, Arts Council.</p> <p>6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. – Christian Testimony Night. Come hear several recently born-again Christians share how they came to know Jesus Christ. A free dinner will be provided. free. Room: Student Center (W20-407). Sponsor: Graduate Christian Fellowship.</p> <p>7:30 p.m. - 12:30 a.m. – Spring Weekend Concert. Featuring: Blues Traveler and The Roots. \$7 MIT community, \$12 other students w/ valid college ID. Room: Johnson Athletics Center. Sponsor: Spring Weekend.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. – Bhoma. Play by Badal Sircar. Directed by Sudipto Chatterjee. \$8, \$6 students/seniors. Room: Kresge Little Theater. Sponsor: Dramashop.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. – MIT Chamber Orchestra. Dante Anzolini, director. Works by Shostakovich, Stravinsky and Respighi. free. Room: Killian Hall. Sponsor: Music and Theater Arts Section.</p>

MIT

Spring

April 26, 27, 28

Weekend
2001

The Roots with Blues Traveler

MIT Spring Concert

Friday, April 27th

Johnson Athletic Center

Doors Open at 7:30pm

Tickets are selling FAST!

Only \$7 MIT / \$12 non-MIT (\$10/\$15 at
the door)

college id required

Available in the Student Center
at The Source (1st floor)
or 24 hrs/day at The Coffeehouse (3rd
floor)

Or in Lobby 10

Women's Issues at MIT

A Special Report

Reviewing Gender Equity

By Nancy L. Keuss
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

Some hailed the report. Others dismissed it. Still more countered it with reports of their own.

Since MIT's admission of gender bias in its March 1999 report on women faculty in science, the issue of gender bias has received considerable national media attention. Many in academia have acknowledged the complexity of the issue, which makes an immediate and effective solution to any apparent gender bias as difficult to obtain as the answer to three equations with four unknowns.

Yet the crucial fourth equation could arise from the Institute's recent efforts toward gender bias. MIT played host in January to administrators and professors from nine top research universities — including Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Stanford — for a symposium on gender equity in science and engineering. From the dialogue emerged a short joint statement recognizing that while universities have an obligation to “fully develop and utilize all the

creative talent available,” barriers still exist for female faculty.

The colleges pledged to correct bias against women by working toward diversity, fairer pay, and more family-friendly work conditions. Unanimous agreement by the leaders of the nine universities both surprised and delighted the forum's participants.

“The presidents and provosts from these institutions were willing to state that there are barriers to the full participation of women in the sciences and to agree that their institutions have an obligation to fix this problem,” said Barbara Grosz, a computer science professor at Harvard.

Professor of Biology Nancy H. Hopkins regards the discussion as a milestone.

“I never thought this could happen in my lifetime,” she said.

Forum followed groundbreaking report

The forum was not the first effort by the Institute to investigate its own gender bias.

In a move that gained widespread attention in the national media, MIT's administration acknowledged in March 1999 its own gender discrimination against its tenured female professors with the release of a study conducted by a committee composed of tenured women faculty and male colleagues.

The report, which released no data publicly, did not come without dissent. Though acclaimed by some observers inside and outside MIT as an exaggeration of gender concerns in the School of Science.

Judith S. Kleinfeld, professor of psychology at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, rebuked the March 1999 report's major claims in her own report, “MIT Tarnishes Its Reputation with Gender Junk Science.”

“Without needed objective evidence of gender discrimination,” Kleinfeld argued, “the report falls below basic standards for scientific evidence in the social sciences.” Since the complainants comprised most of the committee, Kleinfeld noted that most of the committee

members were “interested parties who would personally profit from a finding of gender discrimination, and in fact did profit, gaining increased salaries, increased research budgets, more laboratory space and other perks.” She concluded that their findings were indelibly tainted in favor of the committee members' assumptions.

“It takes people who have gone through the system to understand it,” said Hopkins, one of three MIT professors behind the January conference. She said the criticism in the Kleinfeld study and another study by Drs. Patricia Hausman and James Steiger is illogical.

“They should be rejoicing in the success of the women here, who are so successful, who have arrived above the glass ceiling, people who have been groundbreaking, some of whom have made discoveries that truly change the way science is done,” Hopkins said. “It isn't even logical to go after them.”

Following the January forum, Hausman, a behavioral scientist, and Steiger, a statistician at the University of British Columbia, released a study that gives quantitative comparisons of the scientific merit of men and women in MIT's Department of Biology.

“The [MIT] report was long on platitudes and short on data,” Steiger said.

He maintains that if MIT intended the report to serve as a template for what other universities should do, it “should have taken on more responsibility to give its implementation details.”

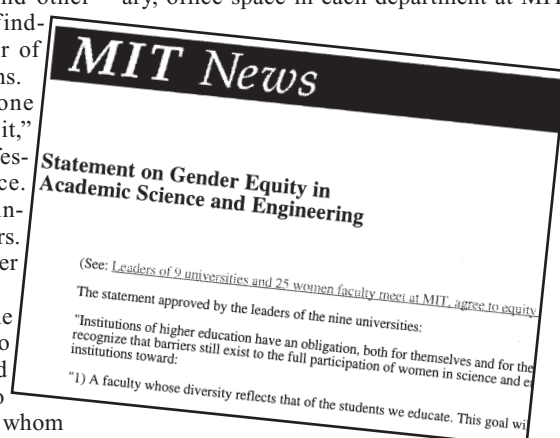
“At a superficial level this is something most would support,” Steiger said.

Yet he challenges the three operating principles of the 184-word January statement based on this absence of publicly released data.

“What we're asking for is a fair and open, data-directed procedure where confidentiality of personal information is guarded as best as possible, while the general methods are made public,” he said.

Hopkins said that members of the faculty were interviewed under an agreement of confidentiality, “or [else the committee] could not have collected data.”

Further, in response to criticism surrounding the absence of public data, Hopkins said that, “in all departments at MIT, a single man makes decisions about salary, office space in each department at MIT.

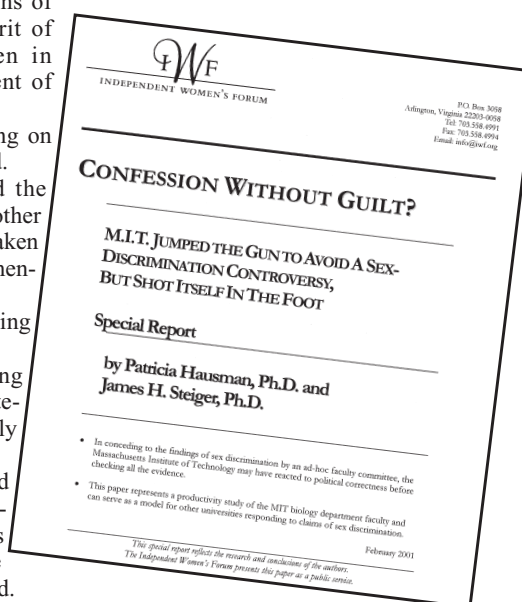


Why would this system be any fairer than a respected group of scientists collecting data?”

Other schools act on equity

The January forum was one of the latest efforts within universities and colleges to level the playing field for female faculty.

The University of Arizona recently launched a study called the Millennium Proj-



ect to study the work life of the university's faculty in its 15 schools. The project, which is meant to serve as a model for studying and improving the status of women in higher education, will focus on gender inequities in laboratory space, research funds, and salaries.

Possible courses of action for MIT

How does a leading scientific institution like MIT fit into the gender equity equation?

Shirley Malcolm, director of Education and Human Resources Programs at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, told *WomensNEWS*, “Institutions have the opportunity and responsibility to put structures in place to ensure that inequities do not appear ... We have a need to address the issues that force women and minority faculty to the margins and this group of institutions must lead in doing this.”

The administrators and professors who issued the January statement on equity for women faculty will reconvene in early 2002 to discuss the initiatives their respective universities have undertaken.

Hopkins says the 2002 follow-up to the conference will serve to compare new data and check the progress of the different schools involved.

“At the very least, it will keep the issue on the front burner,” she said.

A Study on the Status of Women Faculty in Science at MIT

How a Committee on Women Faculty came to be established by the Dean of the School of Science, what the Committee and the Dean learned and accomplished, and recommendations for the future

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Reporters: Gretchen Aleks, Melissa S. Cain, Nancy L. Keuss, Eun J. Lee, Shankar Mukherji, Matthew Palmer, Joel Rosenberg, Jordan Rubin, A.S. Wang, Jennifer Young; Columnist: Christen M. Gray; Editor: Mike Hall; Associate Editor: Jyoti Tibrewala; Copy Editors: Jennifer Krishnan, Dana Levine, Eric J. Plosky, Naveen Sunkavally; Layout: Joel Corbo, Ryan Ochylski; Photography: Pedro L. Arrechea, Roshan Baliga, Erika L. Brown, Sephir Hamilton, Aaron D. Mihalik.



Professor Nancy H. Hopkins

TECH FILE PHOTO

A Delicate Balance

Student-Parents Attempt to Balance Academic Career, Home Life

By Melissa Cain

ASSOCIATE FEATURES EDITOR

MIT is hard. Whether you are an undergraduate or a graduate student, the constant work and strain of classes and research occupies most of your time. Now imagine being a parent on top of all that.

That is the reality for a number of graduate and undergraduate students who are trying to balance work, life and a family at MIT, and many of them feel like MIT is not doing enough to help them out.

Day care a leading issue

One of the deficiencies student-parents point to is the cost of living, especially in connection with the amount of child care that the Institute provides.

"Boston is the most expensive U.S. city for child care," said Smita Srinivas, a first-year PhD student in the Urban Studies and Planning department. "Our stipends — if we have them — simply do not reflect this fact."

Monica M. Aponte, a first-year graduate student in Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences, said that child care at MIT "is both insufficient and expensive. My husband and I have decided that it's not worth putting our two-year-old daughter in day care, so he stays at home to take care of her."

If her husband worked, Aponte said, most of what he would earn would go toward day care because, "as far as I know, typical figures for the cost of full-time day care is about \$1200 per month and is definitely outside a student-family's budget." She also has a loan to fill the deficit that her graduate student stipend does not cover.

Aponte currently lives on campus in Westgate, but may have to move in two years. She is worried about moving to a more expensive residence because she and her husband do not know how they would be able to afford the cost.

"I was on a waiting list for child care at MIT for a year and a half," said Glaire D. Anderson, a second year Architecture graduate student with a two-year-old son. "Had I known that child care facilities were at such a premium, I would have applied for the waiting list when I found out that I was accepted, but there was no way to know how hard it was to get child care until I got here."

Anderson was on several different waiting lists and ended up having her mother come

stay with her to watch her child for a year. Then, her husband quit his job to watch their daughter.

At first, Anderson and her husband "weren't comfortable with finding a family day care situation," she said. However, she eventually met a woman in the neighborhood who ran a day care center in her home, and Anderson now uses that service.

"I think MIT is trying [to provide sufficient services for families], but they need to try harder," Srinivas said. "The Technology Children's Center looks great but can hardly service the demand. We need a lot more things like that. I don't think non-parents understand how important a good care-giver is."

Anderson said that participants in the graduate mothers group have suggested that MIT implement a plan similar to that used by Harvard and some other universities. "If you can't get day care through MIT, then, if you find

your own day care situation, MIT would subsidize the cost," Anderson said. "MIT should look into how other institutions handle this problem."

The Stata Center that is being built on the east side of campus will include a day care

center, but Anderson said that this solution will hardly solve the shortage of day care.

"I have a feeling that as soon as the Stata Center opens, all those slots will be filled," Anderson said. "I don't see that having a real effect on the small availability of day care versus the large demand."

Recently, Chancellor Lawrence S. Bacow '72 considered placing a day care center on the ground floor of the new graduate dorm on Sidney and Pacific Street. The plan, however, met resistance from the Graduate Student Council, who successfully fought to keep the ground floor for community space.

Despite his position on the the Sidney-Pacific issue, GSC President Soulaymane Kachani agreed with Anderson that there is a need for more day care. "For all practical purposes, day care is not available to graduate students in our existing centers, because it is financially out of reach except for those who have a working spouse. We should be able institutionally to do better."

Grad Moms advocates for students

Anderson is part of a campus group called Grad Moms. The group started as an e-mail list and has met in person a few times

— most recently with the newly-elected GSC officers and some of the graduate student deans to discuss issues regarding parenting at MIT.

Before she was e-mailed about the Grad Moms group, Anderson didn't know that there were many other students who were also mothers. "When I was contacted about the Grad Moms mailing," she said, "I first realized that there were other graduate student mothers like me. I was literally thinking that I was the only grad mom."

Many students who do not live on campus may not know any other graduate students who have children.

"When I mentioned I was a mother, everyone was really surprised," Anderson said.

"Part of the reason I never said anything about [being a mother] was that I had a fear that it was somehow inappropriate to be a parent and a grad student," Anderson said. "I felt people would think that, because I am a parent, I can not be as committed to my graduate student studies."

Creating an Institute-wide policy

The Grad Moms group is currently trying to develop policies that apply to the whole Institute, rather than just particular departments.

"Different departments and professors react very differently to children," Srinivas said. "Some want to pretend they don't exist; others are more supportive." If an official stand is taken by MIT to be family-friendly, Srinivas believes that students would not be at the mercy of professorial and departmental variations.

Kachani said that, with regards to maternity leave, the GSC has talked to Isaac M. Colbert, the dean for graduate students, and Larry G. Benedict, the dean for student life. The administrators said that a graduate student who is pregnant needs to follow three steps.

First, the student must request a medical leave from a doctor in the Medical Center that states the duration of the medical leave (two months to a semester, for instance). The student would then provide a copy of this medi-

cal leave to her department's graduate administrator. If the student lives on-campus, she must submit a letter to the housing manager of her on-campus residence in order to keep housing privileges for the duration of the leave.

Kachani said that, by following these steps, expectant mothers can be assured that the tuition charges for the duration of leave are cancelled and that housing is guaranteed.

While student-parents felt that this policy was sufficient, they do not believe that it is properly publicized.

Anderson said that several members of Grad Moms had heard different versions of this plan, and no one knew which was absolutely correct.

One of the Grad Moms' goals is to compile a resource of information about parenting at MIT and to send a booklet to all accepted graduate students. The booklet would also be available at graduate student orientation and at common places on campus.

"At the very least, people need to know who they can go talk to to figure out their situation, because every situation will be different," Anderson said.

Students suggest other changes

Student-parents suggested several other improvements which could be made to MIT's resources and services. "They could make

on-site care more easily affordable and give preference in housing on campus for student-parents, especially for those who are strapped for cash," Srinivas said.

She also thinks that the academic departments could

make changes to help graduate student parents. "Don't schedule courses in the department in the evenings, for God's sake!" she said.

The administration is looking for ways to help students financially during their maternity leave, when they would not usually receive a stipend.

Kachani said that Colbert is looking into creating a separate annual fund for maternity leave. The fund would give a 'grant' to pregnant graduate students before they are scheduled to begin their maternity leave.

"I was on a waiting list for child care at MIT for a year and a half."

— Glaire Anderson

"I had a fear that it was somehow inappropriate to be a parent and a grad student."

— Glaire Anderson

About Face

The Military's Changing Attitudes Toward Women

By Christen M. Gray

For the seven years following her graduation, MIT Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps cadet Stephanie M. Praster '02 will serve

Column

as a navigator in the male-dominated world of flight. When asked whether she was intimidated by going into a male-dominated field, Praster laughed and pointed out that she is already an engineering major at MIT.

Adjusting to the gender mix of the military won't be a stretch for Praster's female colleagues in MIT's three ROTC units. Each unit operates jointly with other schools such as Harvard and Wellesley to train college students to be military officers. When these women enter the military work force, what attitudes they will face? What challenges will they encounter and be expected to overcome?

Women have already overcome one challenge by showing that they can fly and handle high-stress situations as well as their male counterparts. After a Syracuse University study showed that women are more able to multi-task than men, the Army began to offer women the opportunity to fly attack helicopters, a duty previously restricted to men. Sgt. 1st Class Rodolfo Beltran, staff at MIT's Army ROTC unit, commented that women are able to come back from extended assignments in the field and adjust more quickly to life at home because they can adjust to the change in environment while simultaneously taking on their day-to-day tasks. Women also have calmer nerves, he added, and are often able to handle the stress of flying just as well as male pilots.

Now that we know (and the world has accepted) that women can do the job, how do men who previously dominated the field handle the encroachment on their territory?

"It's a big adjustment [for females] to be around guys acting like guys," said Lawrence W. Gray, who is my brother and a second-year West Point cadet. "If you are enlisting or going to West Point, you are going to lose some of your innocence."

However, the girls who can handle the environment are often more respected by their peers. Enlisted Marine females are always thought of as pretty tough chicks. It's always daunting to deal with a Marine Drill Instructor, but it can be even more frightening to challenge a female Drill Instructor.

The most difficult areas for females are the specialties

that are still highly male-dominated. Two summers ago, Army ROTC Cadet Danielle Boudreau from Harvard University attended Airborne school, which offers a very "male" environment. Boudreau thought that the imbalance of men and women made for an "awkward sexual dynamic." However, she believes



SEPHIR HAMILTON—THE TECH

that individual accountability may cause a "different type of camaraderie" to develop.

It is the firsts that are always the most difficult for women. A few years ago, Shannon Faulkner became the first woman

to attend The Citadel, a private military college in Charleston, South Carolina. Although she was soon driven out, a small (but not insignificant) group of women will graduate from The Citadel this year.

"I've seen plenty of women doing 'firsts,'" says Maj. Diana Holland, a professor of history at West Point. "First woman lieutenant in a combat engineer battalion, first woman to command the headquarters company of a combat engineer battalion, first female to earn the Master Parachutist Badge." Holland felt that their success or failure depended on "the way they interacted with the people around them, the way they dealt with problems stemming from being around men all the time, and the standards to which they held themselves."

There are still many barriers to women which have not yet been overcome. Women are excluded from the Infantry, the Special Forces, and submarines. Marine Corps Sgt. Eric Saulsgiver said that females in combat would upset morale. He felt that soldiers would concern themselves too much with trying to impress the girls and risk themselves unnecessarily "trying to play the protector."

"Society has a difficult time with the ramifications of warfare," said MIT Army ROTC Commanding Officer Colonel Brian L. Baker. "It would be difficult [for society] to see women killed."

However, Baker thinks that integrating the army over time would be a step forward. "There is no field women can't do. The Army paces itself."

Many inside and outside the military worry that military job standards will be lowered in order to accommodate women. This is unnecessary, and no group is more adamant about keeping high standards than the women themselves.

Holland recalled 20-kilometer ruck marches during her training with the 18th Airborne Corps. Rucks are heavy utility backpacks worn in order to carry equipment. At 5'1" and 108 lbs., Holland had her work cut out for her, but made it every time. "The Army never said 'short women don't have to carry as much.'"

For women graduating MIT, the world is full of challenges and growing opportunities. While the military seems to be the lone holdout of the "man's world," this concept seems destined to fade into the past.

Christen M. Gray '04 is a cadet in MIT Army ROTC.

Rape Report Rate Low

MIT, Stop Our Silence Move to Encourage Reports

By **Gretchen Aleks**
STAFF REPORTER

Despite falling crime rates nationwide, a major crime problem still plagues college campuses throughout the United States: sexual assault. According to a 2000 study by the United States Department of Justice, approximately 25 percent of college women will either be raped or experience an attempted rape during their college years.

The Department of Justice surveyed 4,446 women from a random sampling of female students at two- and four-year institutions. The numbers, which include incidences of rape among both graduate and undergraduate students, indicate that 2.8 percent of college women experience a rape or attempted rape during the academic year, which accounts for 6.91 months. Extrapolated to include the entire year, 4.9 percent of college women are raped or experience an attempted rape each year.

However, the MIT Campus Police report a rate of only one in every 470 female students raped each year. Why is this number so different from the statistics given by the Department of Justice survey?

Rape awareness on campus low

Radha K. Iyengar '02 said that the biggest problem faced with sexual violence is the belief among students and administrators that sexual violence doesn't happen here. "It is simply not true that MIT is immune to rape because people here are smart," she said. Iyengar is the president of Stop Our Silence, a student group formed at MIT two years ago to increase awareness of sexual assault on campus and reduce the stigma of sexual assault.

"We have to create an environment where survivors can come forward and know they will be believed," said Katie T. Dunn '02, a volunteer at Jane Doe Inc., the Massachusetts Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Director of Public Safety Anne P. Glavin said that rape has long been an under-reported crime everywhere, including MIT. According to the 2000 Department of Justice study, 95 percent of rapes are not reported, and 96 percent of attempted rapes are not reported.

The survey asked women who had experienced sexual assault why they did not report the crime. Forty-seven percent of rape victims said they did not want other people to know, 42 percent said because they lacked proof that the incident occurred, and 44 percent said because it was not clear that a crime was intended. Sixty-five percent of rape victims did not think the incident was serious enough to report.

Orientation program requested

Iyengar said that one of the major flaws in MIT's policy is its lack of orientation programming regarding sexual assault. Although MIT freshman orientation week includes informational seminars on sex and college drinking, there is no such seminar on sexual assault. She finds this particularly distressing because the number of rapes on college campuses peaks during the first three months of the school year. Many of these rape victims are students who are unfamiliar with

their environment, unknowing of means to protect themselves, and unaware of the dangers that exist.

Stop Our Silence is currently pressuring the MIT administration to include an orientation program supporting rape awareness.

Iyengar feels another campus hotline, similar to Nightline, staffed by persons trained in counseling for sexual violence would help encourage women to report rapes.

MIT moves to increase awareness

Despite these failings, Iyengar believes that MIT has made positive steps towards encouraging victims of sexual assault to come forward by having excellent counseling services, and by having

a police department that understands the seriousness of sexual violence. "The police department recognizes that the victims have a wide range of emotions that may or

may not induce them to press charges," she said. One reason why college-aged women are targets for sexual assault is because many do not know how to defend themselves. To combat this problem, MIT offers a Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) class to its students, faculty, and staff to teach women to protect themselves against potential attacks and to avoid dangerous situations. RAD coordinator Sergeant Cheryl N. Vossmer said that RAD teaches awareness of one's surroundings, dependency on self, and hands-on defense techniques. The program, which is taught by MIT police officers, has graduated 500 women so far in its six years at MIT.

Although no classes are offered this term, RAD classes have been offered eight times this year, with an average enrollment of 12 to 14 women. The course culminates in a simulated attack, during which women have the chance to demonstrate the potentially life-saving techniques they have learned.

Vossmer said she feels that the RAD program is successful, but wishes more women at MIT would enroll in the course. She said that students must recognize that sexual assault is a universal problem and must learn to protect themselves in their surroundings in order to decrease the incidence of rape and assault.

More rapes reported at MIT

The MIT Police Department said that there were seven forcible sexual assaults reported to the Campus Police in 1999, about one in every 470 female students. Forcible sexual assault includes such crimes as rape, attempted rape, completed and attempted sexual coercion, and threats of sexual contact. Four of these incidents occurred on campus, and three occurred on public property. In 1998, nine forcible sexual assaults were reported — six on campus and three on public property. This number represented a 125 percent increase over the 1997 incidence rate of four.

Other campuses in the Boston area have lower rates of reported forcible sexual assault. In 1999, approximately one in 3,000 female students at Boston University reported experiencing sexual assault, compared to MIT's one in 470. At Tufts University, the number was one in 4,500. The numbers at Wellesley College, however, were much higher, with one in 380 female students reporting forcible sexual assault.

Abortion on Campus

Awareness of Options for Pregnant Women Low

By **Alice S. Wang**
STAFF REPORTER

Abortions now take place among American college students at an astonishing rate: about 800 undergraduate students undergo abortions daily, accounting for one-fifth of all such procedures performed in the United States. Such a startling figure suggests that if MIT is an average campus, about 10 percent of all women here would be pregnant each school year.

"You don't see pregnant women on campus, not because they are not getting pregnant," said Karen T. Kohl G, "but because they are getting abortions."

"Undergraduate women at MIT who become pregnant either decide to terminate the pregnancy or take a medical leave of absence to carry the baby to term," explained Dr. Mark A. Goldstein, Chief of Student Health Services. "Over the last few years, there have only been a handful of undergraduate women who opted to keep the baby and continue at MIT."

Goldstein and others at the Medical Department refer pregnant undergraduates to Planned Parenthood, a local organization that provides counseling services for those seeking abortions. MIT nurse practitioner Delores Vidal said that the organization "is very reputable, board-certified, offers superb counseling ... they follow up and they have an exquisite record." However, the organization's office isn't open on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, and counselors are sometimes in short supply.

"For most people, the social, academic and family influences on the decision are very strong, especially when you don't see your peers going through this," said an anonymous Nightline counselor. "It is very hard to cope with the outlook of 'failure.'" She estimated that there are 10 to 20 undergraduate abortions at MIT each year.

Kohl attributed the number of abortions to pressures and lack of support at MIT. "I was an undergraduate here once, and I know what the schedule is like and what the academic pressure is like," she said. "Women get abortions because they feel that they don't have the emotional or financial support to go through with [a pregnancy] at this point in their lives ... a lot of times, their minds are made up before speaking to counselors."

Some students have wondered whether their pregnant peers are aware of their options. "The issue of abortion should be better publicized," said Erin A. Baker G, treasurer of MIT Pro-Choice.

"We serve the women at MIT by presenting choices both before and after pregnancy occurs," Goldstein said. He outlined a three-pronged support system for pregnant students: "We help the student deal with unwanted pregnancy through emergency contraception, through termination [of pregnancy], or through a variety of counseling and support if the student chooses to con-

tinue the pregnancy." Goldstein added that counseling is also available after pregnancy is terminated or if the pregnancy is carried to term, through MIT Medical and outside sources.

Widespread distribution of condoms around campus complements the services of MIT Medical. Condoms are readily available in dormitory restrooms, at MacGregor Convenience, La Verde's Market, and the 24-hour Coffeehouse.

In addition to such preventative measures, students have yet another option: the emergency contraceptive pill. Goldstein believes that this post-intercourse form of contraception is relatively unknown to students and could be very useful in preventing unwanted pregnancies. "Some people have said that this is the best kept secret of contraceptive medicine, and it really shouldn't be," he said.

Many students assume that the pill can only be used by rape victims, or that it is effective only if taken the morning after intercourse. Both assumptions are wrong; if taken within three days of intercourse, the pill prevents conception either by inducing menstruation or by preventing the fertilized egg from becoming embedded inside the uterine lining. MIT's pharmacy provides this pill to students through the nurse practitioner, who is on call 24 hours a day.

While an abortion procedure normally costs between \$300 and \$600, any registered MIT student can obtain an abortion free of charge, if covered by the Extended MIT Hospital Insurance plan.

Goldstein said that regardless of the student's health insurance coverage, an abortion procedure can be obtained for free if the student is a registered at MIT.

Vidal emphasized that at MIT Medical, no one, including parents, advisers, or deans may access a student's medical record without the student's consent. "Abortion is never itemized on any sort of billing," she said.

Abortion is considered a procedure that could necessitate special care. Goldstein remembers "an undergraduate student who received failing grades after terminating an unwanted pregnancy. We were able to work with the dean's office to give her more time and reconsideration because we considered it a special medical issue."

He mentioned that students who opt to carry their pregnancies to term may take a medical leave of absence arranged through the dean's office. Insurance, special housing and day care can be arranged, but are costly.

Although MIT Medical does not offer any financial support for student parents, students may contact a special social worker there to help find opportunities of financial support for students with children. Students can also apply to the financial aid office for assistance.

Raising an infant would no doubt make MIT even more challenging, Vidal said, "but I have seen it done. It is possible. Hard, but possible."

Regardless of the student's health insurance coverage, an abortion procedure can be obtained for free if the student is a registered at MIT.

Institute Supports Women's Studies

By **Shankar Mukherji**
and **Huanne Thomas**
STAFF REPORTERS

For 16 years, the Program in Women's Studies has provided students with a comprehensive selection of classes examining women's issues. Though faculty members had offered occasional coursework in the area of gender-based scholarship since 1978, a formal administrative structure was not adopted until 1984. Since then, the program has grown rapidly.

"The Program in Women's Studies was formed as a means for grouping the rising number of courses created that had a focus on women's issues," said Director of Women's Studies Margery Resnick.

Resnick has served as head of the Program in Women's Studies since 1998. An advocate of women's issues on campus since her arrival in 1977, she was among the core faculty that initiated the women's studies curriculum in the early 1980s.

Over the years, "the Institute has been very supportive" of women's studies, Resnick said.

"Upon formation [of the program], the program was given an office, a coordinator, and a reading room in the Hayden library."

As an example of the Institute's ongoing support, Resnick noted that "the program

received a great deal of funding to complete a recent event for African women filmmakers and novelists where women from Togo, Zimbabwe, and the Ivory Coast were brought to MIT for a week to share their expertise and experience."

The program, however, is not without its problems. "Structural problems are vexing," Resnick said. Such problems include matters of maintaining a stable curriculum and faculty grounded in women's studies.

"Because we are a program, not a department, we cannot make appointments. Thus, should a faculty member who has been a great contributor to the program take leave of the Institute, [his or her] home department has the liberty of replacing that faculty member with someone who may or may not call women's studies an area of expertise," Resnick said.

Women's studies increasingly popular

Enrollment in courses offered by the program has gone up, but "it is hard to pinpoint the reasons why," Resnick said.

"The Women's Studies Program is an exciting way to look at literature and history," Resnick said.

Course evaluations echo Resnick's statement, as women's studies courses earn high ratings across the board.

Introduction to Women's Studies (SP401), for example, received an overall mark of 6.5 out of a possible 7 in terms of overall rating. The course catalogue describes SP401 as "an interdisciplinary subject that draws on literature, history, psychology, philosophy, anthropology, and feminist theory to ... examine our cultural assumptions about gender, ... trace the effects of the new scholarship on traditional disciplines, and ... increase awareness of the history and experience of women as half the world's population."

The Program in Women's Studies keeps track of male participation in the courses it offers. Here, too, the numbers are encouraging.

"Male student participation has been good," Resnick said. She noted that in one of her own classes, International Women's Voices (SP431J), one-third of the students enrolled are male.

As the program has continued to grow, a humanities concentration, a minor and eventually a full undergraduate major have been added to the list of opportunities available.

Women's studies move beyond just classes

Beyond supporting a wide range of women's studies courses on campus, MIT is a member of the Graduate Consortium in Wom-

en's Studies. Located at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, the Consortium brings together graduate students and faculty from Boston College, Brandeis, Harvard, Northeastern, Tufts and MIT for graduate seminars and professional development workshops. Drawing on the collective resources of the six Boston-area centers of learning, the Consortium offers coursework in such areas as women's activism and issues of control between men and women.

The MIT Program in Women's Studies does not by any means confine its activities to the classroom. Affirmative action policy, women's experiences of poverty and welfare, and female entrepreneurship in cyberspace are just some of the topics brought up in the many talks and panel discussions sponsored by the program.

When asked about the future of the program, Resnick expressed optimism. "We have been very successful in raising funds for the program," Resnick said, "and the Dean of [Humanities, Arts,] and Social Science has been very supportive." As for the program head's goals, Resnick said that "in the next two years, the program will be broadening to study women's issues in a more global context, rather than a parochial Anglo-Saxon content."

Viewpoint: Questions about Women at MIT

Do you feel like you are treated any differently as a woman at MIT?



No, I don't see any discrepancies between treatment of men and women. I've always found MIT to be an open and accepting place. If women's rights were a big issue, people

would stand up for it just like any other big issue.

—Jessica L. Fry '03



I think it depends on what major you are taking and the ratio of men to women in a particular class. If women are the smaller percentage, sometimes I personally feel like I have to prove myself to guys and pressure to achieve at the same level.

—Ruby Lau '04



No, not because of my own limitations, but maybe in terms of the lack of women role models here.

—Luvwam Semere '01



Not really. In a way almost, women are treated better.

—Kelly N. Zimmerman '04



My mom went here when there were only 100 women at MIT, and I'm sure it was a different experience for her. Things have changed a lot since then. For me, I don't feel like I am treated any different because I am female.

—Miriam Sorell '04

What do you think of a major being called a “girl” major?

It is said about both Course VII and IX. That's offensive because people think of them as being less rigorous. We think differently. Therefore, different subjects appeal to us. Course IX is a more people-related major and stereotypically women are more interested in psychological or interpersonal studies.

—Bree Huning '98

The stereotypes are V, VII, all the less math-y ones. It's more a general observation that people make and comment about. I'm impressed by VI-1, VI-2, and XVI girls because they're going against the status quo.

—Jacob H. Gregerson '03

I've heard it a lot. It's based on the truth, but people assume women will be premed, VII, III, or IX.

—Victoria K. Anderson '02

Has the 9:1 faculty gender skew intimidated you at all?

I'd like it to be different but it hasn't really affected me. I'm surprised to hear that, which may reflect that it's not an issue for me.

—Anne A. Dreyer '03

What expectations, assumptions, and stereotypes have you encountered regarding women at MIT? Is there sexism at MIT?

I don't feel [sexism] at all. Sometimes, however, I do wonder. Some people think that women can get into MIT more easily than males. I would like to think that I got into this school on my own merits.

—Zimmerman

I haven't experienced explicit sexism, but most of the sexism is left unsaid. In conversations you can feel sexism, but you can't directly see sexism in general.

—Lau

If a class has a lot of girls, people will expect the average to be lower.

—Dreyer

There was a feeling that women weren't serious, would just get married, that they were wasting a slot.

—Elisabeth M. Drake '58

Taking 7.012, like everyone else has to, I would be asked if I was a biology major. I abhorred biology. In nuclear science, I'm often asked if I'm a premed because that's the discipline that the women in nuclear engineering are often in.

I received a lot of surprise while taking 8.03. I don't see why my being interested in physics should surprise anyone more than if someone else was.

—Anderson

They're usually very determined and goal-oriented. They tend to stress a little more than most girls. Or people in general.

—Alex Patino '03

There was an idea that women couldn't succeed as professional engineers. Scientists could succeed in labs but not as faculty. Women were tolerated.

—Drake

Do you think there is gender equality for women at MIT?

In terms of student life, I can see a difference in the experiences of women versus



males. There are fewer living group options open to women which could play a factor. Also, the academic fields chosen by males and females could be very different in terms of career and family plans.

—Jaime E. Devereaux '02
Undergraduate Association President-Elect

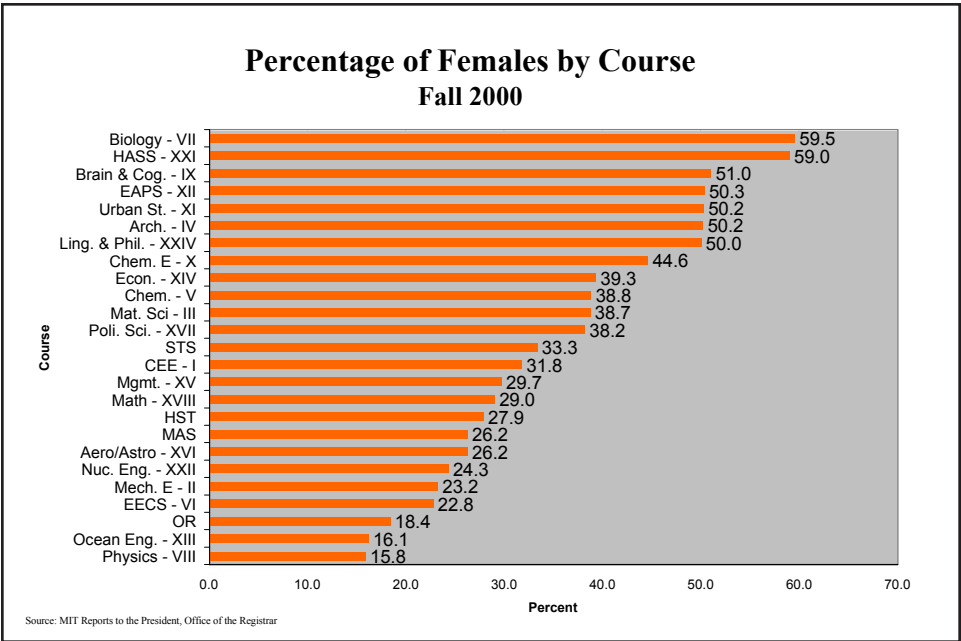
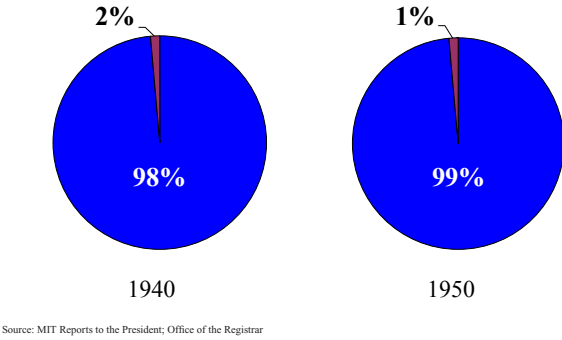
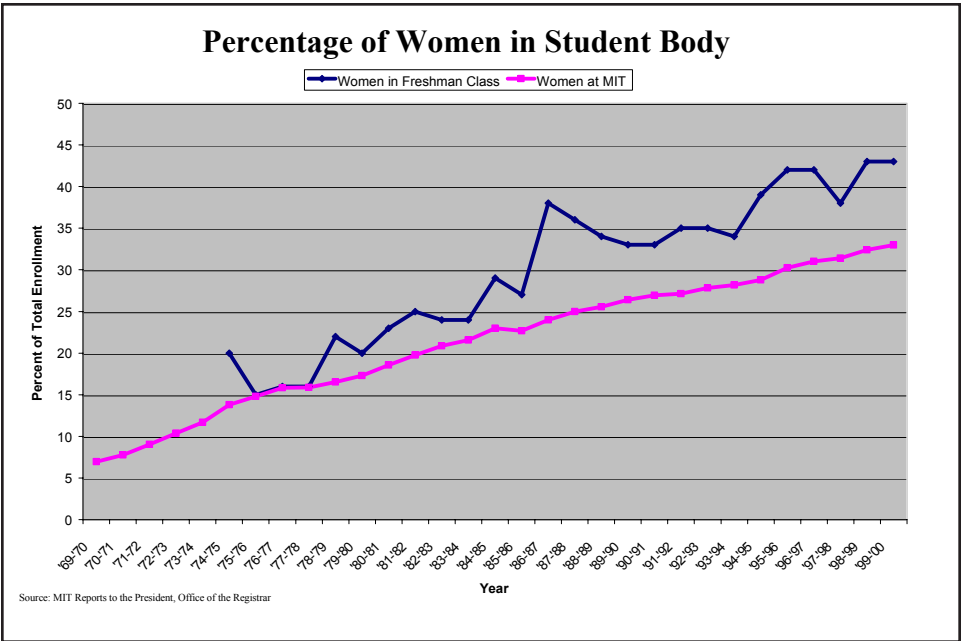
In general, I think we're getting closer to general equality. I've never experienced gender inequality, but I'm sure it's there. Compared to where I come from, MIT is very liberal and equal.

—Fry

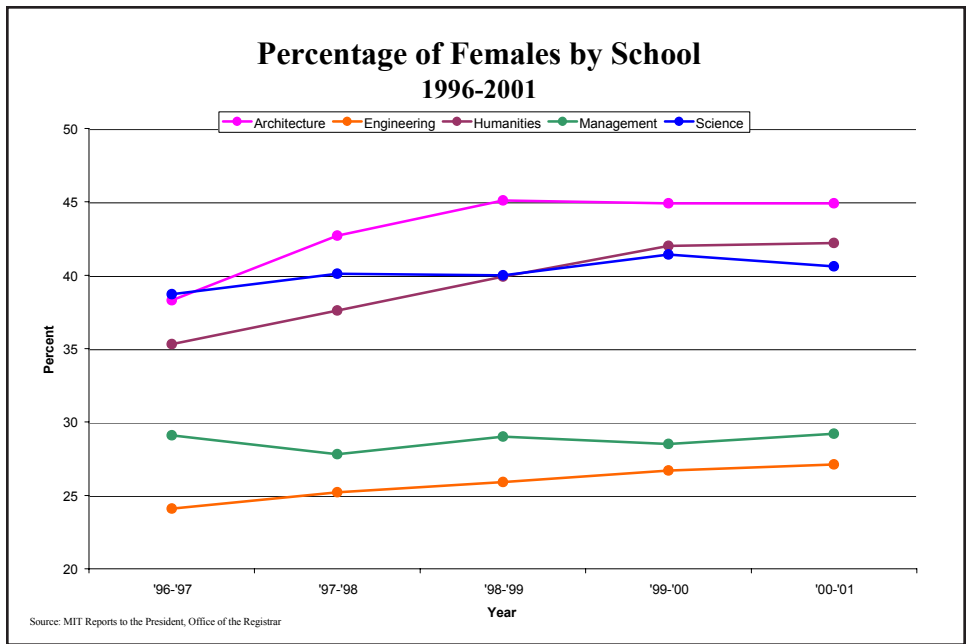
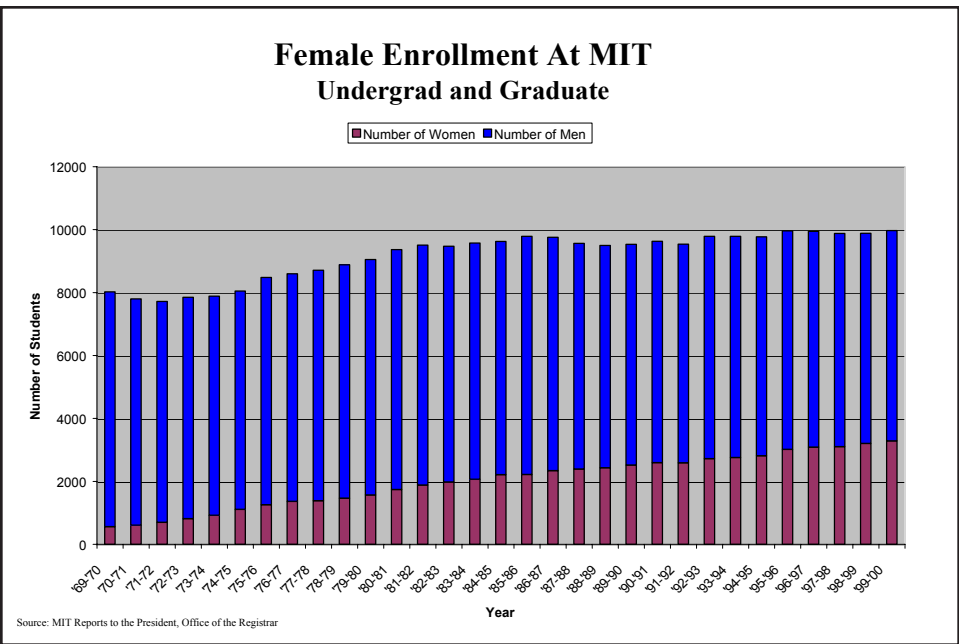
Outside of the classroom I think there is more gender equality. If inequality does exist, it is more in classes than in daily life.

—Lau

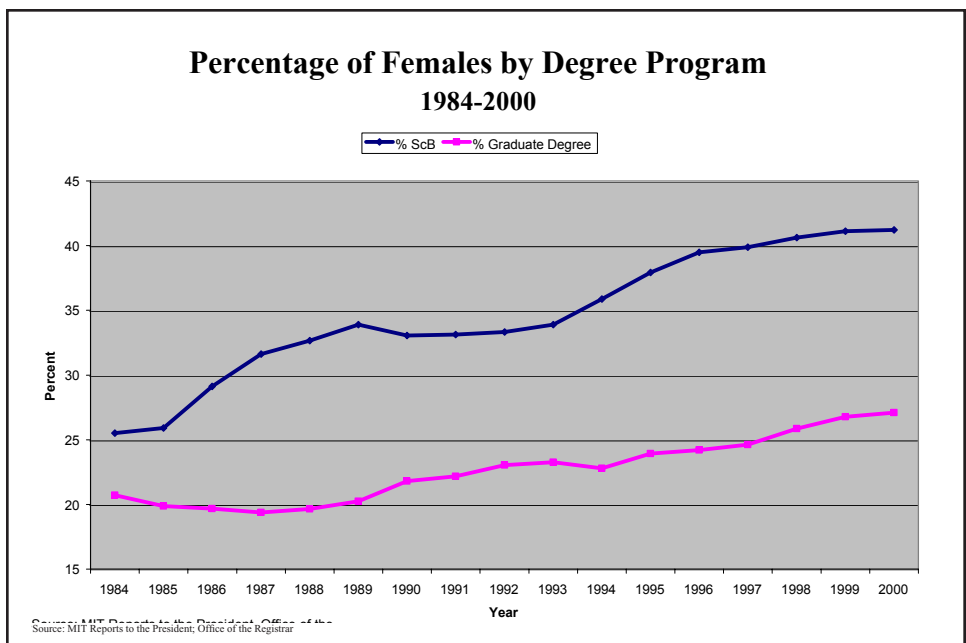
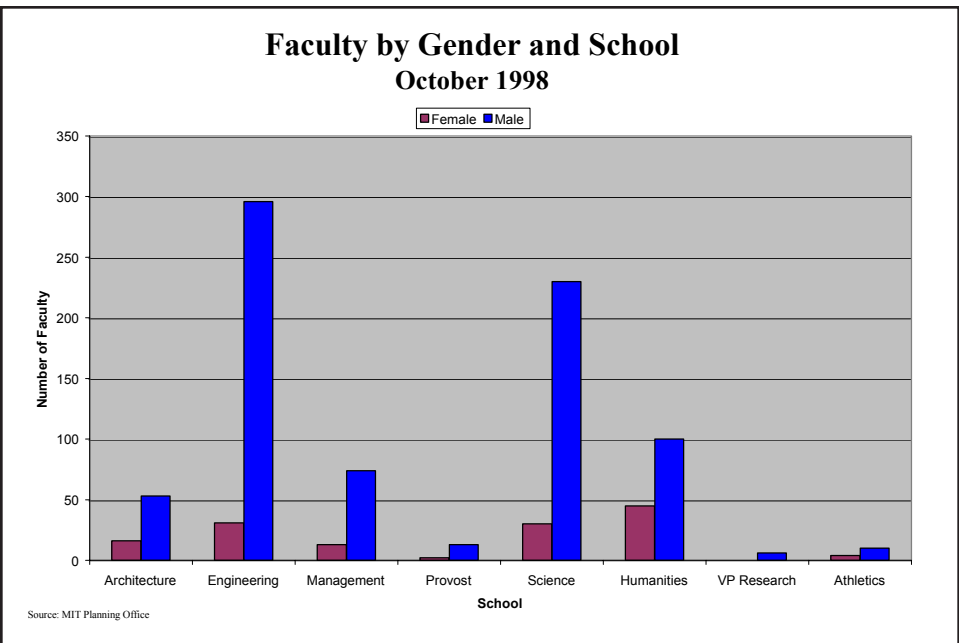
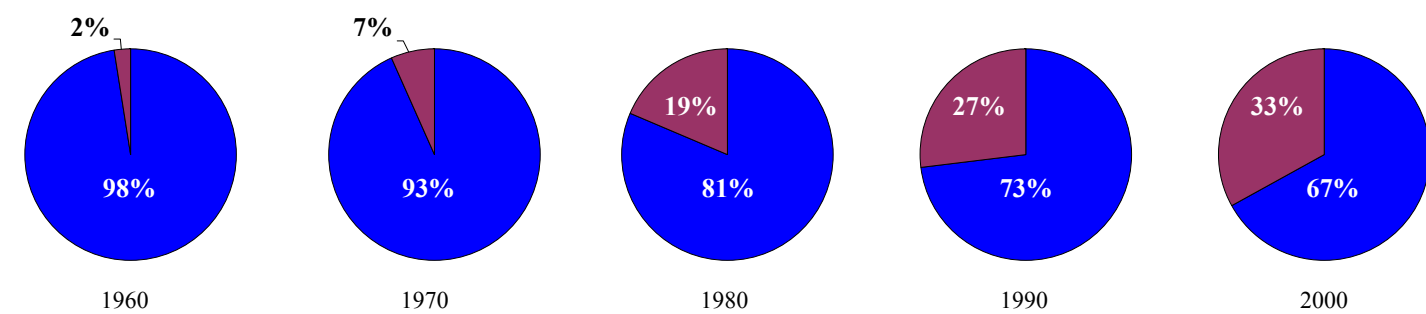
Number The Stars



rs Through the Years: tus of Women at MIT



igh the Years: MIT's Increasing Female Population



This Old House

Housing Options for Women Go from 17 Spaces at 120 Bay State Road To Thousands of Beds in Single-Sex and Co-ed Dorms and ILGs

By Jennifer Krishnan
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

For years, female students at MIT have fought to work alongside their male counterparts as equals. At the end of the school day, however, not all of the women want to live alongside men as housemates.

From the first women's house at 120 Bay State to the growth of McCormick, WILG, and the sorority houses, the evolution of all-female housing at MIT continues with no sign of stopping.



ROSHAN BALIGA—THE TECH

Present-day McCormick Hall.

More girls want single-sex housing

Today, more than one-tenth of MIT undergraduate women live in some form of single-sex housing.

In the annual housing lottery, typically "twice as many people list McCormick as their first choice as the number of spaces," said McCormick Hall Housemaster Charles Stewart III.

Stewart estimates that one-third to one-half of McCormick residents select McCormick because it is an all-girls' dorm, and half of the remainder choose it because of its proximity to campus its relative calm and cleanliness.

"I could imagine another 50 to 100 beds" in an all-female setting being filled, Stewart said. He said that he has tried to create all-female wings in co-ed dormitories to house women who could not get into McCormick, but he encountered resistance from the dormitory governments.

"Men want to maintain co-ed housing, and they're more powerful and more vocal," Stewart explained.

Green Hall Faculty Resident Anne E. C. McCants said the demand for housing in Green Hall, the only all-female dormitory for graduate students, has increased substantially over the last few years. It now has to turn away more people than other graduate dormitories.

"Nobody ends up in Green because they couldn't get a place in Ashdown," McCants said.

While the demand for spaces in McCormick has remained constant in recent years, the dynamics of the groups of residents have changed. Stewart said that there has been an increase in the number of women from traditional cultures who request to live in McCormick.

Stewart's wife, Kathryn M. Hess, said that residents have become more conservative. In McCormick, residents of each suite vote each year on whether bathrooms should be co-ed or single-sex.

"When we first came here, almost all the bathrooms were co-ed," Hess said. Now, fewer floors are choosing to make their bathrooms co-ed.

Resnick said now that more housing options open to women, the residents of McCormick have become "more homogeneous."

All-female housing important

Many members of the MIT community strongly advocate maintaining options for

all-female housing.

"All-female housing is a really important thing to have on a college campus," said Rose G. Radin '02, president of Kappa Alpha Theta. "Those living groups have a very different feel."

"There are some women who feel uncomfortable living in close proximity of men," Stewart said.

McCants pointed out that there are many students who, for religious or cultural reasons, need to live in an all-female environ-

ment.

"It's essential if we want to attract a culturally diverse group," said McCants.

Options provide an escape

All-female housing options provide women with an opportunity to "live in an area in which they feel comfort-

able," without having to deal with the "frictions that occur between men and women," Stewart said.

"MIT is a hard place for women," Radin said, adding that they needed more support.

"Women are still fighting for power with men," Stewart said. He believes that all-female residence gives women a chance for "respite from the ongoing struggle for equality."

Before there was McCormick ...

Until 1963, the only Institute housing option for women was 120 Bay State Rd.,

now the Beta Theta Pi annex. MIT purchased the house in 1945 under the leadership of Katherine D. McCormick 1904, as the campus was becoming increasingly residential.

Seventeen girls at a time lived in the Boston house "in the midst of frat row," with a "house mother [who] tried to teach us manners and failed," said Elisabeth M. Drake '58, a resident from 1944 to 1945.

Because female admissions were constrained by the number of women the Institute could house, "there was a lot of pressure to move out," Drake said. As a result, most of the residents of 120 Bay State were freshmen and sophomores. However, many former residents "came back to the house to hang out," she said.

"We felt isolated living in a male world at school," Drake explained. The small women's dormitory "played a big social support function."

McCormick opens doors to women

As the pressure mounted for MIT to provide more housing for women, the administration considered transforming MIT into an all-male school "so that the potentially-costly issue of where to house women undergraduates could be avoided," according to McCormick's

online history report.

However, in 1960 MIT received an anonymous pledge of \$1.5 million for the construction of a new women's dormitory on campus. The source of the money was later revealed to be Katherine McCormick.

The new dormitory, named McCormick Hall, opened its doors in 1963 to both undergraduate and graduate students.

The opening of McCormick was a milestone for women at MIT. Women were finally able to live on campus, and the Institute could accommodate more than 20 female students at a time.

The east tower of McCormick, also paid for by Katherine McCormick, was completed in 1967, and

nearly doubled the building's capacity.

McCormick continued to house graduate students until 1969, when the entire building was needed to house undergraduates.

In 1983, Green Hall was opened as an all-female dormitory for graduate students.

Housing, Page A6



TECHNIQUE

A sampling of the first residents of McCormick Hall.

Timeline: Women's Housing

1945 -- MIT acquires 120 Bay State Rd. to use as a temporary undergraduate women's dormitory.

1960 -- MIT receives anonymous pledge of \$1,500,000 toward a women's dormitory.

1963 -- McCormick Hall opens for undergraduate and graduate women.

1967 -- The East Tower of McCormick completed.

1969 -- Graduate students living in McCormick are asked to leave to make room for more undergraduates.

1969 -- Student House accepts six women. It is the first ILG to become co-ed.

1970 -- Fourteen women move into Senior House, the first undergraduate dormitory to become co-ed.

1976 -- The Women's Independent Living Group is formed.

1983 -- The former MIT Infirmary reopens as Green Hall, a dormitory for female graduate students.

1984 -- The Zeta Phi chapter of Alpha Phi is established at MIT.

1986 -- The Theta Omicron chapter of Alpha Chi Omega is established at MIT.

1988 -- The Theta Lambda chapter of Sigma Kappa is established at MIT.

1990 -- The Zeta Mu chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta is established at MIT.

1991 -- Alpha Phi moves into a house at 477 and 479 Commonwealth Ave.

1994 -- Alpha Chi Omega moves into a house at 478 Commonwealth Ave.

1994 -- Building W2, which formerly housed religious counselors, becomes the McCormick Annex. It is connected to McCormick by a covered walkway.

1995 -- The Beta Epsilon chapter of Alpha Epsilon Phi is established at MIT.

1997 -- Sigma Kappa moves into a house at 480 Commonwealth Ave.

Housing, from Page A7

Co-ed housing starts small

Around the time that McCormick opened, many other living groups started accepting residents of both sexes. Student House was the first undergraduate living group at MIT to house both men and women, and in September 1969, six girls moved into the cooperative just across the street from 120 Bay State. During the following year, 14 women moved into Senior House, making it MIT's first co-ed dormitory. "When dorms went co-ed, they became more civilized places," said Drake, a former housemaster of East Campus. At first, "women got the worst suites because the house governments were controlled by men," said Margery Resnick, Director of Women's Studies and former McCormick housemaster. Slowly, however, the women gained seniority in the dorms and earned more and more control of the house governments.

WILG provides another option

Co-ed dormitories opened up more housing choices for women, but in 1976, a small group of McCormick residents decided to take a different route. "There was a group of students in McCormick who though it would be nice to be in charge of their own house," Drake said. These women, with the help of Drake and a few other alumnae, founded the Women's Independent Living Group. Drake said that smaller living groups like WILG "give a sense of community to students that balances the MIT pressure cooker," especially since alumni tend to stay in touch. "WILG is unique in that it combines elements of every [living] option," including the community and independence of ILGs and the all-female atmosphere of McCormick, said WILG President Elizabeth A. Immen '02. Drake said that the administration was initially skeptical that women would be able to manage a house on their own. A quarter of a century later, the WILG women can say they have proven these doubters wrong. Immen thinks that WILG will continue to survive without the help of men. "Our character is fundamentally female. I don't see us rushing guys anytime soon," she said.

Girls go Greek

As women began moving out on their own, talk about forming sororities became increasingly more common. "Even when I was a student, there was talk of sororities," Drake said. She remembered national sororities talking to MIT women about starting an MIT chapter. Four sororities had been established between 1984 and 1990, but none had acquired a house. "Trying to foster sisterhood ... can be easier when you have a house," Radin said, because a house provides a central location and makes everything simpler. "Plus, the people you live with every day are the people you start to rely on," she added. Since the sororities didn't have houses, some attempted to create de facto sorority floors and suites in McCormick, said Stewart. This alienated the few non-affiliated members of those suites. To avoid alienating any resident of McCormick, the dorm's room assignment regulations now require that no more than one-fourth of any

past decade. Kappa Alpha Theta is currently trying to find a house. The chapter has considered renting out the Sigma Phi Epsilon annex temporarily, said Theta House Corporation President Alicia L. Allen '94. Is the Housemaster model gender-based? Although females now have more housing options, Resnick believes that the housemaster system is still tilted towards a male model.

allow it because the candidate she had recommended was not married. Soon thereafter, a single male was hired as housemaster of East Campus. "It's a shame they can't find a woman housemaster for an all-female dorm," Resnick said. "Young women should have access to women with careers," particularly in math and science. Hess, Stewart's wife, is an environmental engineer.

"It's as if McCormick residents are not MIT students. Few would flinch at teaching a MacGregor seminar."
— Charles Stewart III

More than just a dorm

Resnick said it might be possible to turn McCormick into a women's center as well as a dorm. She said that most major colleges have a women's center devoted to dealing with issues such as women and violence, women in politics, and women with careers. "I get frustrated because I don't think there's enough of MIT dealing with women's issues," said Radin. When Resnick was housemaster of McCormick, she implemented a great deal of women's programming, including a "tinkering lab" in the basement for girls who had never taken cars and radios apart, and a yearly panel on dual-career marriages.

If McCormick were marked as a center for women's social, political, and economic interests and these types of programs implemented, Resnick believes that it might be able to serve the purpose of a women's center.

Does the faculty buy in?

Stewart said he fears that the administration and faculty lack "an ideological commitment" to all-female housing. In organizing the residence-based advising pilot this year, he had difficulty in recruiting professors to teach all-female seminars. "It's as if McCormick residents are not MIT students," Stewart said. "Few would flinch at teaching a MacGregor seminar."

All-female housing still supported

Women's housing has come a long way in 60 years. The wide variety of housing options is a far cry from the situation Drake faced in 1954, when 120 Bay State was the only option. McCants thinks all-female housing will survive at MIT for years to come.

"I don't think it's a concept whose time has come and gone," she said.



Early members of the Women's Independent Living Group.

TECHNIQUE

floor or suite be affiliated with a particular sorority. MIT Panhellenic Association currently has five member sororities, of which three have obtained houses in the

balance a child and a career. Resnick said she attempted to get a female replacement when she left McCormick, but the administration would not

Viewpoint: Questions about Women at MIT

Viewpoint, from Page A4

How do you think the experience of being a woman at MIT differs from the experience of being a woman at another school?

Being a person at MIT differs from being a person at another college. If anything, it makes women feel more comfortable to be intelligent. Still, it's OK for a woman to be smart if you have horn-rimmed glasses, plain hair, and your wardrobe hasn't realized that the 70s are over. If your chest is too big and you have blonde hair, though, you must be an idiot.

—Anderson

Being in such a male-organized environment, you start to not notice. I took classes where I was the only girl. In the first one I was surprised, but by the third, I didn't even notice.

MIT is a very insulated place. When you get out into the world, you realize it's not as big a part of your life. MIT doesn't support its students as well as it should, given the pressures. Women face more of those pressures because they are out of their comfort zone.

—Huning

I became totally work-focused. Later I was very successful, but incredibly stressed. I became an alcoholic. I was in work addiction mode. I was the vice president of Arthur D. Little and a member of the National Academy, and a homeless bag-lady in Central Square. I missed a lot of my life.

—Drake

Do you think that being at MIT has changed your role in anyone's eyes as a potential future wife and mother?

Being in the Society of Women Engineers has made me realize that plenty of women engineers don't get married or have kids. That doesn't mean I don't plan to but makes me more aware.

—Dreyer

Having graduated and gone out into the world, I know that it changes a guy's opinion of you for dating. They're very intimidated. I avoid telling them I went to MIT. MIT women will feel like they're letting themselves down. It starts becoming an issue after you graduate.

What is a woman today? How do you balance being strong, independent, and focusing on yourself with being feminine, caring, and keeping the focus away on yourself. Is it OK to want to take care of someone else?

—Huning

Do you think that MIT women would be more likely to have an abortion than women at other schools?

I think so, MIT women tend to be more career-driven and would probably think that having a child right now would not be the best thing for them.

—Dreyer

If the guy is from MIT, abortion is likely, because he can't be there for you. He's too wrapped up in his own thing. People who had kids here have had their relatives move up to help them care for the child.

—Huning

There would be more pressure because the academic stress here would make it seem like more of an interruption or mistake to get pregnant, so the chances are higher here.

—Gregerson

What do you think of competition with BU and Wellesley girls?

MIT girls think MIT guys see others as more desirable for relationships. College guys are superficial. BU has a larger population where the focus is not on being intelligent and studious. Often you'll have a set of beautiful women and a set of intelligent women, and the chances of you finding a subset that fits both categories are not high. MIT girls wind up feeling undervalued.

—Huning

MIT women resent the fact that Wellesley women are seen as more attractive when guys only see them dressed up on the weekend, while seeing us at 9 a.m. in pajamas. The attitude MIT girls take is "Fine, if he wants a Wellesley girl, then he can just talk to a moron."

—Anderson

MIT co-eds were considered subhuman then. Fraternity guys all focused on Wellesley women, not weirdo MIT types.

—Drake

Compiled by Eun J. Lee and Jennifer Young

Student Leaders Discuss Views on Women's Issues

"Girl" Majors, Housing, Sexual Violence Among Conversation Topics

Members of campus groups at MIT were invited by The Tech to discuss issues affecting women. The panel members were: Radha Iyengar '02, president of Stop Our Silence; Jenny Erwin '02, of Stop Our Silence; Annie Wang '02, President of the MIT Panhellenic Association; Karen Kohl G, President of MIT Pro-Life; Katie Dunn '02, representing MIT Pro-Choice and Stop Our Silence; Kelly Chin '02, President of McCormick Hall; Lucy Zhao '03, Vice-President of the MIT Panhellenic Association; and Nnenna Ejebe '04, repre-

Dunn: It's important to analyze why bio is termed a "girl" major. If you ask people why bio is an easy major, they'll say "because girls are in it." The logic is completely circular.

The Tech: Is there more pressure for women to perform academically here, because of the notion of "girl" majors?

Dunn: Definitely. In engineering, there are very few women, and each of those women knows they have to be that much better just to get the requisite respect men get for showing up. One thing MIT can do to try to alleviate this

sororities is that it reduces stress during rush. You know you're going to live on campus, so while guys are factoring location into their decision during rush, girls have it much easier.

The Tech: What does an all-female living situation like McCormick do for its residents, and why shouldn't they be living among men?

Chin: McCormick is still all-female based on its original purpose: to provide housing for all women, back when MIT was just starting to admit women. The idea was to have them all living together to face the issues of being women at MIT. It never really went co-ed because there are women who want to live in this sort of an environment.

Iyengar: Here's the difference with having an all-women's dorm. In a world with power structures, hierarchies, and sexism, if you want to have the sort of relationship that you can't get in a society in which you're not the dominant figure, McCormick allows for this. It's significantly different from a fraternity in that the women get exposure to a broad set of women. They don't get to choose who joins McCormick next year. Meanwhile, with a fraternity, you have to rush, and people already in the fraternity pick the next people who come in. With a dorm, you don't get that exclusivity; instead, you get people with a broad range of backgrounds.

The Tech: Historically, MIT has not done a lot about the problem of sexual violence on campus. What more should the Institute be doing with regards to domestic and sexual violence on campus?

Iyengar: MIT has three major missing components to its program. We have a wonderful mental health program and great counseling services. Unfortunately, we have no orientation program to tell people about this. We have these wonderful mental health resources that you can go to if you're raped. But if you're raped, you have no idea where to go or what to do, so it's not so useful. And about three percent of college women experience a completed and/or attempted rape during

pus occurred in the victim's residence. Additionally, 84 percent of women who were raped knew their assailant. Even if MIT is 10 times better than the national average, it is still one in 40 women raped. But how much better does that really make things? An orientation and a year-wide program would be wonderful, but so would having an administration that realizes this is a problem that needs to be dealt with.

The third thing that's missing is an emergency response line, but there doesn't seem to be much support for that. This would create an atmosphere of support.

The Tech: How would you rate MIT Medical's services for women after they have been raped (trying to obtain contraceptives, abortion procedures, etc)?

Iyengar: MIT does a pretty good job in offering birth control and emergency contraception immediately after rape. But this requires the survivor to come in within three days after the rape. They would probably be very helpful if you went in, but I don't know how many survivors actually go in to the Med Center.

Kohl: Certainly, MIT has a great medical department with all the facilities you could ask for. I don't know about rape specifically, but with pregnancy, most women will come in already having decided what they want to do. And they do have someone available in the medical department for survivors to talk to.

The Tech: How attuned are men to women's issues? How aware should they be?

Iyengar: Men should care about rape, especially if they don't rape. Approximately 60 percent of college men said they would rape a woman if they could get away with it. And one in 12 college men surveyed had committed acts that met the legal definition of rape. One in four women gets raped, so how do you think the rest of the women feel about men? It's these men that portray to women what it's like to be a man. If you want to counter that image, then you have to step up to the plate and start saying things like, "Men want to stop sexual violence just as much as women do."

In a society where there is a tolerance of rape and violence against women, the only way to combat this notion is to get both men and women to change. It isn't enough for women alone to decry rape.

Kohl: Men should be taught to accept responsibility. If I get pregnant, I have every right to expect him to be there for me, emotionally. I want the support. I don't want him to pass it off as my problem. I want the companionship just for support, even if nothing else is going on in the relationship.

The Tech: How can women encourage men to feel as if they can help out?

Iyengar: One great thing guys can do is to talk to their friends. It's hard for women to have conversations like that with men because it can sound accusatory. There's a dynamic in conversation between men and women, especially when discussing sensitive issues such as rape. Some women will ask guys, "Why are you involved? Why do you care?" Men should respond by saying they should be glad that men care, because otherwise, things are not going to change. Having men sign a petition for rape awareness is a crucial part of the movement. The men who do it deserve as much praise as the men who commit rape deserve criticism.

Dunn: One thing I hear around campus all too often is joking use of the word rape. People will come out of an exam and say "That exam raped me." They need to realize what an insensitive thing that is to say. Chances are, everytime you say that, a rape survivor hears you say it. If you're a guy and one of your friends makes a comment like that, stop and tell them what an insensitive remark that is. Coming from a guy, it would really be a marker of progress made by the rape awareness movement.



Annie K. Wang '02 and Karen T. Kohl G.

senting the Black Women's Alliance.

The Tech: Why do you feel women's issues need to be singled out? What do you think constitutes a women's issue?

Dunn: Women's issues don't need to be singled out so much as they need to be equally represented. There wouldn't be a need for "women's issues" if they were equally represented in campus publications and in campus discourse. Secondly, the term "women's issues" is nebulous. Nearly anything is considered a women's issue or women's responsibility, since we do comprise one-half of the population.

Iyengar: I think at MIT a lot of what constitutes a "women's issue" are issues that disproportionately affect women. A current example of that is sexual violence. One out of four women will be sexually assaulted on a college campus. One in eight will be raped while in college. And in Massachusetts alone, the rate of adolescent and adult sexual assault is approximately one per hour, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Erwin: The reason it's important to bring up the topic at MIT is that, historically, women's issues are not addressed and are not taken seriously.

The Tech: How have you encountered and dealt with sexism at MIT? Is it still a prevalent problem, even with more women coming to MIT?

Dunn: That's a tough question. I'm sure sexism still exists at MIT; it exists everywhere. That said, it's hard to quantify the effect it's had on me. It will likely affect us more later on in our careers than while we are students.

Erwin: At MIT, there seems to be an underlying notion that women are accepted and that it's easier to get into MIT as a woman. This affects general interaction around campus.

Ejebe: One time, someone in one of my classes was going on and on about a particular company that recruits at MIT. She was saying they only interview 12 people a year, and they never interview women, or Jewish people, or black people. And apparently, it was a widely-known fact that this company does that.

The Tech: On the topic of sexism at MIT, certain majors are often called "girl" majors — for example, biology and chemistry. Do you feel that people in so-called "girl" majors are belittled because their majors are supposedly weaker than other ones?

Zhao: I feel like I picked my major out of personal preference. We shouldn't overanalyze the fact that some girls tend to go into bio; if this is what they prefer, then maybe that's just it.

Chin: I don't think that a freshman choosing a major does so based on what's considered a "girl" major. Maybe it's just a tendency in women who go to MIT towards a particular science.

Erwin: I definitely agree on that aspect of choice of a major. I was at a party once, and I was talking to this kid, and he asked me what my major was. I replied that I was Course VII, and his response was, "Oh, there are a lot of chicks in that major." Meanwhile, the friend I was with was Course XVIII, and then the guy said to her, "Oh, so you're actually smart!"

is having more woman faculty members. There are four woman faculty members in my department, and they don't teach the undergraduate courses, so I don't even get to see them.

Iyengar: Getting into graduate school relies heavily on getting professors' recommendations. Some departments really have a "boys' club" atmosphere. Having a more diverse fac-



Karen T. Kohl G and Katie T. Dunn '02.

ulty in terms of both race and gender would do wonders for people choosing majors and deciding where to go when they're in those majors.

Ejebe: In a freshman seminar once, we were talking about diverse faculties at different universities. MIT is a little behind, but not by very much. We basically came to the conclusion that there just isn't a large enough pool of graduate students who want to go on to become professors. We got our share of the pool, but it isn't that big to begin with. It has to come from females wanting to be PhD's or wanting to be professors.

Wang: In terms of pressure, it shouldn't matter what race or gender you are. If you choose to make it a boy/girl, he/she, black/white issue, then it's going to become more apparent. This should all be marked out, and everyone should just be considered an individual and be a hard worker.

The Tech: There are about 30 fraternities at MIT, and about half the freshman class who are male live off-campus. There are only five sororities, and most female freshmen live on campus. Do you feel as if the MIT social life is too male-skewed?

Dunn: I don't know if it's male-skewed, but the presence of fraternities certainly affects the social dynamic on campus. However, I'm not convinced that increasing the sorority presence is the solution.

Ejebe: One benefit of there being fewer

a typical college year.

Another problem is the fact that faculty and students here seem to hold fast to the notion that sexual violence doesn't happen here. The bottom line is that it does happen here. There is rape on campus, there is dating violence. Of the incidents of sexual victimization, the vast majority occurred after 6 p.m. in living quarters, and for completed rapes, nearly 60 percent of those occurring on cam-



Radha K. Iyengar '02 and Jenny A. Erwin '02.

Alleged Incident at DU Prompted Dorow's Departure

Dorow, from Page 1

applicants,” he said. “We started early and knew who we wanted. We were looking for someone who was a friend of the house.” McDonald’s brother, Michael J. McDonald ’02, is a DU member.

Kelly added that DU’s selection process was not uncommon among fraternities and that RLSP had no complaints about DU’s request.

A source close to the guest involved in the alleged incident said that McDonald’s hiring was not done by the normal process and “was through ‘pulling ropes.’”

“Had the normal process been followed, [McDonald] wouldn’t have been an RA,” an administration source said.

Kelly said that the house followed the correct procedure throughout the application process.

“We went through all the appropriate channels when filling out the RA application,” he said. “We went to RLSP with our pick. We filled out all the paperwork. We did everything the way we were supposed to do. They said it was OK.”

The house and McDonald also asked repeatedly about how his status as a former Fiji would affect his application, Kelly said.

“The first thing we said was, ‘Kevin was a Fiji. Is that going to be a problem?’ That was brought up repeatedly. They said no. Kevin even asked Neal Dorow at one point, ‘Is this going to be a problem?’ Dorow said no.”

DU alumni corporation president David W. Latham ’61 said that the house’s alumni were not involved in the selection process.

“My own opinion is that since MIT has mandated that there be RAs, it should be MIT’s responsibility for selecting, certifying and paying RAs,” he said.

Latham met McDonald for the first time at the hearing following the alleged incident.

“Each alumni house corporation varies in their involvement,” said Residential Program Coordinator Kate Baxter. “Some are very involved, act as strong advisers with

active roles in the RA section, and others allow the students to spearhead the process.”

Guest, brother allegedly involved in early-morning incident

About a month into McDonald’s term, a guest was allegedly assaulted by a DU brother.

The guest arrived at DU to study on the evening of Sept. 21, according to an affidavit filed by the guest with the Cambridge District Court. The guest’s affidavit stated that in the early morning, the brother allegedly physically assaulted the guest. The guest left the house following the alleged incident and filed for an emergency restraining order against the brother on Friday morning.

The affidavit indicated that the guest and the brother were involved in a dating relationship.

A source close to the guest said that McDonald was not directly involved in any manner with the alleged incident.

Kelly said that an investigation by the MIT Campus Police showed that DU was not at fault for the alleged incident. “There was nothing going on in the house that night. There were brothers studying on every floor, and no one was aware of the alleged incident until after the fact.

“All of the accusations against DU were found to be unsubstantiated, and some of them were just plain ridiculous,” he added.

After meeting, administrators learn McDonald is RA

On the Monday following the alleged incident, Dorow, McDonald, other administrators, and other DU officials met to discuss the alleged incident. After the meeting, some administrators became aware for the first time of McDonald’s status as a Fiji.

“We got together [and] it imme-

diately became clear that we had a problem,” the administration source said.

Latham was notified of McDonald’s history on Tuesday. “I received a call from a dean asking me if I knew who Kevin McDonald was,” he said. “I told him, ‘Of course I do. He’s our RA.’ Then he asked me again. I said, ‘Stop playing games.’ He then told me about Kevin’s background.”

Dorow resigns after meeting, McDonald moves to Westgate

On Sept. 27, Dorow offered his resignation. The letter he sent to the MIT community did not mention the

were talking about things the morning of [his resignation] ... it definitely made me wonder why it was happening now.”

Latham said that he believes the resignation “was something that was on the agenda at MIT.”

“Some people in the administration were looking for a reason to let Neal go,” he added. “This [alleged incident] was the straw that broke the camel’s back.

“I want to be supportive of Neal. I think he did a great job ... He was doing the work of three people. This was the occasion for making a change [to the job].”

After Dorow resigned, his responsibilities were divided among Director of Project Development Stephen D. Immerman, Program Administrator for Residential Programs Rick A. Gresh, and Baxter. Following the hiring of two new staffers this month, responsibilities for the FSILG system will now be shared between four administrators.

“Neal was the one-person show for the FSILGs,” Baxter said. “Now, there are four advisers and advocates for the students and the FSILG system, [which makes] a stronger network of support and resources.”

Following Dorow’s resignation, McDonald left his RA post and moved to Westgate, a traditionally oversubscribed graduate student dormitory.

Kelly said that McDonald was not dismissed and that he “voluntarily left his position at the request of the administration.”

McDonald, Dorow and Immerman declined to comment for this story. Gresh was unavailable for comment.

Media had cited administration plotting as reason for resignation

After the administration declined

“The first thing we said was, ‘Kevin was a Fiji. Is that going to be a problem?’ That was brought up repeatedly. They said no. Kevin even asked Neal Dorow at one point, ‘Is this going to be a problem?’ Dorow said no.”
— *DU President Christopher W. Kelly ’02, on the house’s RA application process*

MIT

Spring Weekend2001

April 26, 27, 28

web.mit.edu/spring

Thursday, April 26

Alpha Chi Omega
Lip Sync
Johnson Athletics Center
8:00 pm

Friday, April 27

International Students Association
I-Fair
Kresge Oval and Student Center Steps
10:00 am - 6:00 pm

Spring Concert
Featuring: The Roots and Blues Traveler
Johnson Athletic Center
Doors open at 7:30 pm

Tickets in the Student Center at the Source and Coffeehouse and in Lobby 10 at the AXO Booth \$7 MIT/\$12 non-MIT (add \$3 at the door)

Saturday, April 28

Kresge Kickback
Featuring: Live music, free food and the Mr. MIT Pageant
Kresge BBQ pits
12:00 pm - 5:30 pm

2001 Odyssey Ball
Featuring: DJ and live music by Jump Street
Kresge Oval
8:00 pm - 12:00 midnight

\$5 Students
\$10 Faculty, Staff and MIT Community



Chris Vu '04 sings *Man in the Mirror* by Michael Jackson during the Logarhythms spring concert on Saturday in 10-250.

Anderson to Become UA Council Speaker

By Melissa S. Cain
ASSOCIATE FEATURES EDITOR

The Undergraduate Association Council elected Victoria K. Anderson '02 as its speaker for the upcoming academic year.

"My biggest goal is to make sure that every councilor makes a significant contribution to the council and the UA as a whole," Anderson said.

Anderson plans to meet with each councilor individually at the beginning of the year to discuss his goals and plans for the year.

She hopes that these meetings will put councilors in touch with administrators and committees who can help them to accomplish their goals.

"I want more councilors actively involved in institute committees that are relevant to the goals they set up for themselves," Anderson said.

Anderson believes that councilors often fail to accomplish their goals because they either do not have a plan of action or feel like there is too much red tape.

"I want to harness the enthusiasm that a lot of the councilors have initially and that is sometimes stifled or even lost altogether," Anderson said.

Zeskind elected vice-chair

Benjamin J. Zeskind '03 was elected as the vice chair of the council for next year.

Zeskind's main goal is to get "more students involved in the UA. We need to recruit more people" to work on UA committees, he said.

Zeskind suggested using unconventional methods of getting students involve, such as giving them free massages to talk to UA coun-

cilors about student government.

He also wants to increase voter turnout. "I think the 40 percent turnout we had this year was pretty bad," Zeskind said. "I want the UA to aim for 100 percent voter turnout next year."

Anderson and Zeskind worked together last year as co-chairs of the Student Committee on Educational Policy.

Other officers chosen

Emily E. Cofer '04 was elected council member-at-large of the UA Coordinating Committee.

The Council also approved several administrative positions for next year. Diana L. Bolton '03 was approved as secretary-general and Sarah A. Farrar '02 was approved as treasurer. Jennifer Li '02 won approval to be Chair of the UA Finance Board.

Several resolutions were passed at the meeting, including a resolution to endorse sponsorship of the Gay Resource Center. The center is going to be located in the GaMIT lounge on the third floor of Walker Memorial.

The Council also passed a resolution to investigate the applicability of faculty rules and regulations to subjects with online lectures and recitations.

The resolution was a result of a controversial online lecture for Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs (6.001). One lecture was supposedly cancelled, but the length of another was doubled. Students complained that in effect, the number of lectures was not reduced.

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Nash Outlines Game Theory to Audience



WAN YUSOF WAN MORSHIDI—THE TECH
Princeton Professor John Forbes Nash, Jr., the 1994 Nobel Laureate in Economics, gives a lecture entitled “An Approach to the Game Theory of Cooperative Games” yesterday in 26-100.

By Eun J. Lee

ASSOCIATE FEATURES EDITOR

Nobel laureate Dr. John F. Nash outlined economic game theory and his pioneering role in its development last night.

Originally scheduled to be held in 6-120, the organizers moved the lecture to 26-100 to accommodate all the people who came to see the lecture at the last minute. Nash’s presentation was sponsored by the Undergraduate Economics Association.

“It’s an exciting opportunity for MIT students not only to meet Nobel laureates, but also someone who has had such a revolutionary effect on their field,” said Dan Tortorice ’02, UEA Vice-President and event organizer.

Nash is widely credited with the transformation of game theory into a useful modeling tool for economists and mathematicians. His work on the topic began with the publication of his PhD thesis, “Non-Cooperative Games,” in the journal *Annals of Mathematics*.

Nash spent most of Monday’s lecture outlining this theory from a paper entitled “Agencies and Coalitions, Method for Reduction of Formally Cooperative Games to Formally Non-Cooperative Games.” To illustrate his method in action, Nash included computational research on a particular project of study.

“In effect, the concept allows the game to be transformed into a game that is in a certain sense equivalent and which is considered in the repeated game context that is directly analogous to the repeated game context studied by theoretical biologists studying the possibility of cooperation evolving in the context of a repeated game of ‘prisoner’s dilemma’ form,” Nash said.

In the field of game theory, the strategy behind games such as poker and chess is used to understand how players might behave in real-life economic games such as business competition.

“It’s a major accomplishment because as soon as you have a means for beginning these kinds of computation, then it can be continued [as a model],” Nash said.

Game theory is grounded in the anticipation of one’s opponent’s strategy. The Princeton professor’s ideas enjoy a wide range of uses which extend beyond economics into fields such as military planning and political elections.

“These are very prominent concepts in the property of game theory and it’s important to see which is relevant for modeling given situations,” said Nash.

Nash served as an MIT professor

Nash shared the 1994 Nobel prize for Economic Science with two other pioneers in game theory, John C. Harsanyi of the University of California at Berkeley and Reinhard Selten of the University of Bonn in Germany.

After receiving his PhD in mathematics at Princeton University, Nash came to MIT as a C.L.E. Moore instructor in mathematics in 1951. He became an assistant professor in 1953 and was promoted to associate professor in 1957.

Dr. Nash left the Institute in 1959 and has spent most of the years since at Princeton University, where he has focused on such diverse areas as logic and gravitation.

Audience sits through mishaps

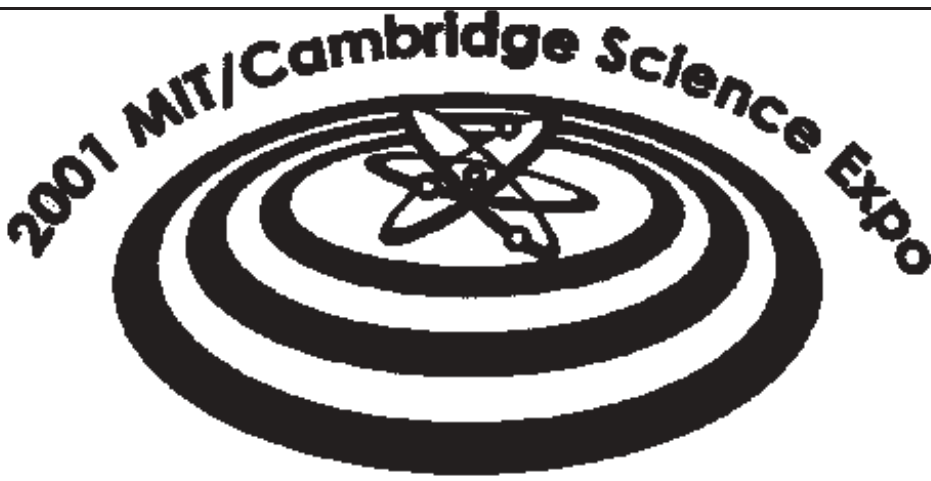
Despite initial audio and visual problems due to the unforeseen change in rooms, about half the audience remained until the end of the lecture.

“It was a lot more technical than I thought it would be, but Nash broke it down so it was still easy to follow,” said Nirupama Rao ’01.

The audience was a mix of students and older intellectuals who were all driven by a curiosity to hear Nash speak of his theories.

“I thought the lecture was pretty interesting,” said Victor W. Brar ’04. “I came because of the revolutionary role of game theory — it’s a completely different approach to economics.”

“I think overall the event worked out well,” said Tortorice. “It was nice because it was open to the entire MIT community, and anyone who wanted to see it was able to.”



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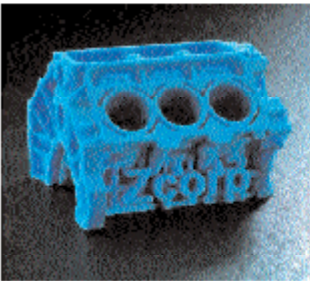
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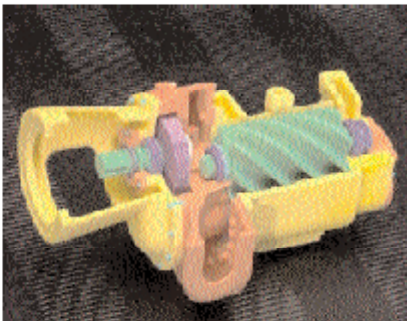
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A Noted Geochemist, Edmond Dead at 57

Edmond, from Page 1

A distinguished scientist, Edmond was a Fellow of the Royal Society and the American Geophysical Union. Edmond received his bachelor's degree from the University of Glasgow in his native Scotland and his PhD from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Edmond remembered for energy

Colleagues recalled Edmond as a generous, caring individual who was dedicated to his studies and his students. "He was always getting excited

about things," Boyle said. "He provided a lot of stimulation for his students." Boyle added that Edmond, who taught graduate courses and undergraduate seminars in marine chemistry, paid close attention to students. Edmond "had a willingness to go almost anywhere" on his expeditions, Boyle noted, and that his inquisitiveness set a positive example for his students. Edmond was Boyle's thesis adviser, and Boyle said Edmond's advice and assistance helped him start his own scientific career. "Things were never dull when he was around," Boyle said.



MARISSA YATES—THE TECH

Sarah M. Briggs '03 and Wayland Li '04 help to check in Christine Lin '04 as she prepares to have her blood typed at the Bone Marrow Drive on Monday. The event was organized with the Dana Farber Cancer Institute to help save the lives of leukemia patients in need of bone marrow transplants.

MIT Department of Facilities
CAMPUS CONSTRUCTION UPDATE

MEGA LAB
Utility relocation is scheduled to begin this week. Work will start at the intersection of Main and Ames Streets and progress south towards Amherst Street. Vehicular flow and pedestrian traffic will be affected during the installation of underground conduit ductbanks. The work will generate construction noise from machinery, trucks and equipment such as saws and jackhammers.

STORM DRAINS
Construction crews will be installing drain lines to extend the system from the catch basins to the new drain in the middle of Massachusetts Avenue. "No Parking" signs will be posted where necessary at least 24 hours before construction begins. Please refrain from parking in these areas during the posted work hours of 7 AM to 4 PM.

VASSAR STREET UTILITIES
The drilling of steel sheet piling in the railroad right-of-way may cause disruption to the occupants of nearby buildings, including buildings 44, 45 and 48. The digging of underground utilities behind buildings NW021, NW012, NW013, NW014 and NW015 may result in noise, vibration and dust.

SPORTS AND FITNESS
Activities involving concrete delivery and pouring may disrupt pedestrian and vehicular traffic and cause noise and some utility shutdowns.

LOBBY 7
A major restoration to Lobby 7 has begun. Preliminary testing of cleaning methods will be conducted prior to the restoration. Work to take place this spring and summer includes a cleaning of the dome and masonry, lighting replacements, and the opening of the skylight.

DREYFUS CHEMISTRY BUILDING
Construction of the labs on the west side of the building has begun and may cause a light noise level between the hours of 6:00 AM and 2:00 PM.

This information provided by the MIT Department of Facilities: web.mit.edu/facilities/news/construction/

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Wellesley Marks 125th Anniversary Milestone

By Shankar Mukherji
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

The Wellesley College community welcomed back two illustrious alumnae last Friday as the school celebrated the 125th anniversary of its founding. Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-N.Y.) and former Secretary of State Madeleine Korbelt Albright delivered the keynote address at Wellesley's conference, "Women Who Will: A Celebration of Wellesley College Alumnae and their Life Paths," which brought together a host of the school's most successful graduates.

"I have traveled the world in the last eight years, and I have focused on how we can unlock the opportunities we have been given for women around the world," Clinton said.

Clinton, who served as president of the college government and was the first student ever selected to give a commencement address at the school's graduation ceremony, mused on the differences between the Wellesley of the 1960s and that of today.

Still, said Clinton, "there is something that just makes [Wellesley graduates] different."

"No matter where I have gone in the world, and no matter what I am doing, I have encountered a Wellesley woman," said Clinton, who has four Wellesley graduates on her staff.

Clinton warns against passivity

Clinton insisted that Wellesley not rest on its laurels.

"In too many places, girls are not afforded the same respect as boys," Clinton said. She urged Wellesley women "to go as far as [their] hearts and hard work can take [them] and ... to help create conditions around the world for opportunity, security, and the freedom for all women to chart their own future."

Albright also encouraged future Wellesley graduates not to ignore the pressing issues of women around the world.

Albright said that women in other countries are mutilated and are more likely to be victims of violent crimes, and excuses defending the abuse of women should not be tolerated.

"Some say that it is a cultural thing and there's nothing we can do about it," Albright said. "I say it's criminal and it is our obligation to stop it."

"There are those who would like to be secure by turning inward," she added, "[but] turning outward is the only way this great country [the United States] will be secure."

Following their formal addresses, the two guest speakers had an

informal discussion with Wellesley President Diana Chapman Walsh and took questions from the audience.

During the question and answer session, Clinton was asked whether she plans to run for president. She replied that she intends to focus on her New York constituents and to be a good senator.

Another student asked whether either Albright or Clinton would have done anything differently during their days as undergraduate students.

"I would have liked to learn how to interrupt," responded Albright. "Sometimes, in order to get your point across, you just have to know when to interrupt."



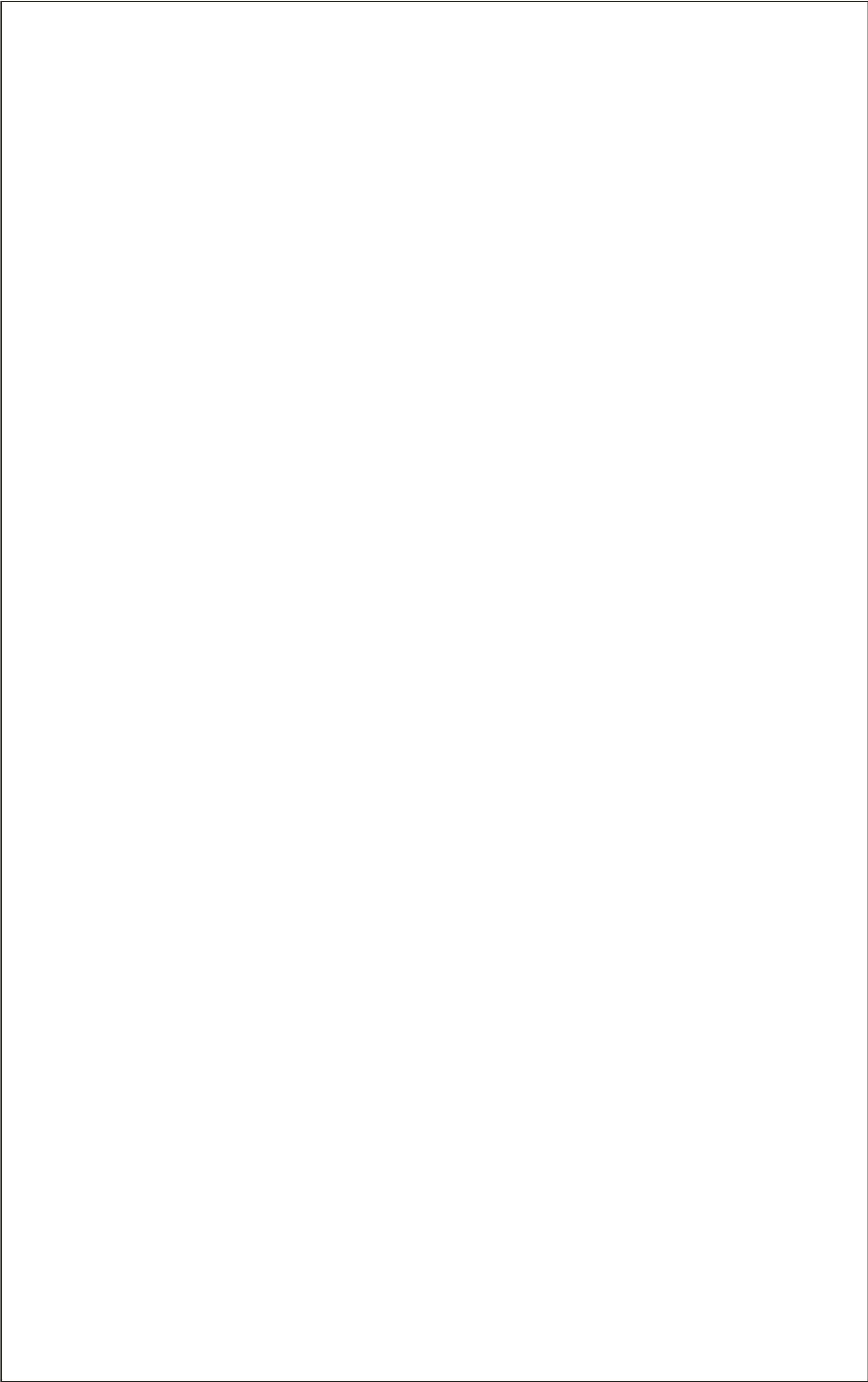
MING-TAI HUH—THE TECH

Wellesley students reach out to touch Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton's hand at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the college on Friday.

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Evidence Points to Black Hole at Center of Galaxy



WAN YUSOF WAN MORSHIDI—THE TECH
Dr. Charles H. Townes, the 1964 Nobel laureate in Physics, lectures on "The Black Hole at the Center of our Galaxy" yesterday in 10-250.

Townes, from Page 1

Evidence points to black hole

When an electron and a positron collide, gamma rays are emitted. Through the use of interferometry, researchers managed to find evidence of this type of collision in the center of the galaxy, which is characteristic of a black hole.

Within a black hole, the gravitational force is so strong that no matter can escape. "The center of our galaxy is the natural place. Things fall in, things accumulate there," Townes said. "We'll all fall in, eventually, in 100 million years or so."

Soon Townes and his associates at the University of California,

Berkeley began to study the evidence. They traveled to an observatory in Chile, which has a particularly calm atmosphere.

"We went down to Chile, partly because of the good atmosphere, but partly because the galactic center passes right over there," Townes said.

By studying gas ions in the bright center, Townes determined that a ring of gas rotates in a nearly steady orbit. While the gravitational force of the mass within the orbit appeared to be nearly 3.5 million times that of the sun, the object itself was rather small.

"We thought we could argue very strongly that there was a black hole there because of the velocity of

the gas," Townes said. The discovery of this black hole was confirmed when stars were found that rotate around the black hole. The velocity of the stars was similar to that of the gas particles.

However, there are several unanswered puzzles which relate to the newly discovered black hole. For example, it only emits one-thousandth of the radiation that its size would suggest.

Townes believes that these unanswered questions could lead to breakthroughs in black hole research. "The lack of illumination from Saggitarius A is perhaps the most serious discrepancy, but also the most exciting," Townes said.

MITApril 26, 27, 28

Spring Weekend 2001

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NATHAN COLLINS—THE TECH

Members of the Harvard Living Wage Campaign burst out of Massachusetts Hall to cheers from supporters gathered on Harvard's Old Yard. The Living Wage Campaign has occupied Massachusetts Hall for six days and plans to do so until Harvard agrees to raise wages for its workers.

Solution to Crossword

from page 12

G	I	N	A	W	H	E	T	T	W	I	S	T
I	D	O	L	A	U	T	O	E	R	N	I	E
R	A	T	S	D	R	U	M	R	I	A	T	A
T	H	E	O	R	E	T	I	C	I	N	N	E
H	O	R	R	O	R	S	L	E	G	G	Y	
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S	L	O	E	S	E	T	O	N	N	E	S	S

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ran 4/20, pg 13



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Exploration Focus Of Ulysses Project

By Jennifer Young
STAFF REPORTER

Sam Jahanmir '01 hadn't traveled much before last summer.

Things changed when a field school program in Italy gave him the perfect opportunity to pursue a personal interest in archaeological work, and, unexpectedly, the perfect idea for a new student club.

"My experience was amazing. I thought there should be an organization that would help students to do the same thing," Jahanmir said.

The idea grew from a whim to a plan. Jahanmir shared his idea with friends, forming a group that gained support from MIT faculty, official recognition from the Association of Student Activities, and sponsorship from J.P. Morgan, Lockheed Martin, Mitsubishi, and Qualcomm.

Borrowing its name from Jahanmir's favorite Tennyson poem, the Ulysses Project was born.

Inaugural meeting, competition

The group is open to the entire student population of MIT, and so will be the competition that marks its beginning.

Students, in teams of two to four members, are invited to "Pick a continent. Plan an expedition. Go exploring this summer," and to write these plans in a three-page trip proposal. The entries will be submitted in mid-May and judged. The top two or three teams will share \$2,000 in travel scholarships, which must be spent to make these trip happen.

"The prize money isn't going to cover all the travel expenses, but it's meant to be an encouragement," Jahanmir said. "We want to create something that can get students going to a lot of exciting places."

Project dedicated to adventure

Not everyone was as enthusiastic as Jahanmir when the Ulysses Project began soliciting corporate sponsorship. "We were turned down by a few companies not only because the economy was down, but because our group was unconventional." Yet the organization persevered despite the initial roadblocks.

Jahanmir describes the group as "dedicated to encouraging and helping students plan ambitious expeditions to anywhere in the world that

they want to go." One of the Ulysses Project's ultimate goals is an online record of its members' expeditions across the country and the globe. Such a record will let students know that the group "allows students to follow their interests and find something they really want to explore," Jahanmir said.

At the same time, such a record will increase the Ulysses Project's credibility with both current and future sponsors. "We are very grateful to all of our sponsors for supporting an unusual idea. If we can show that it can be successful, the number of sponsors will probably grow," Jahanmir said.

Faculty, international support

The project has garnered substantial support from members of the MIT faculty. "I think the Ulysses Project is a wonderful way to add another crucial dimension to the world of exploration at MIT," said Philip S. Khoury, Dean of the School of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences, who is acting as one of the group's advisers. "Our students have once again demonstrated their creativity in design and execution. I wish them and their project enormous success."

The organization is also generating interest outside of MIT. The Explorers Club, an international professional society that formed almost a century ago to sponsor and support expeditions to the poles, has expressed interest in the group's mission.

The Club's focus on field studies and scientific research through exploration is closely akin to the concept of an MIT exploratory society. "The Ulysses Project is an idea whose time is now. I could see the potential for a very beneficial and interesting interface between the Ulysses Project group and the Explorers Club. We welcome the chance to offer whatever we can of our experience to this like-minded entity," said Greg Deyermenjian, president of the Northeast Chapter of the Explorers Club. Deyermenjian will be an adviser to the group and the keynote speaker at their inaugural meeting.

The Ulysses Project's first meeting will be held on May 3, at 7:30 p.m. in E51-345.

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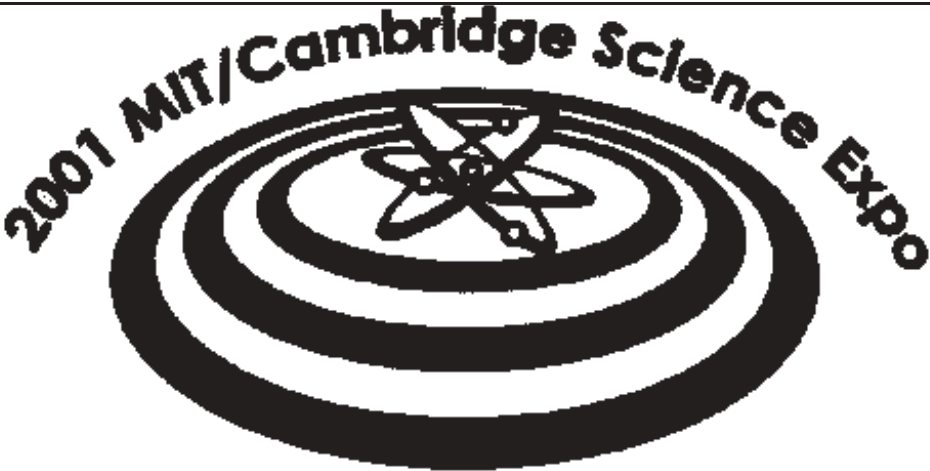
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At 24, Mr. Milenkovich is an internationally distinguished violinist and a teaching fellow at Juillard's Deloy Institute. Celebrated as a child prodigy, he performed extensively at the age of seven and was invited to play for President Reagan at the age of 10, for Mikhail Gorbachev at the age of 11, and for the Pope at the age of 14. He gave his 1,000th concert when he was only 16. He plays on a Stradivarius, on extended loan through the Stradivari Society.



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WEDNESDAY APRIL 25, 2001 10-250, 4:00 pm

MIT

For the first time in the nation's history, the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 was invoked to prosecute an individual for mishandling restricted data "with the intent to injure the United States" and with the intent to "secure an advantage to a foreign nation." Los Alamos physicist Wen Ho Lee was indicted on 39

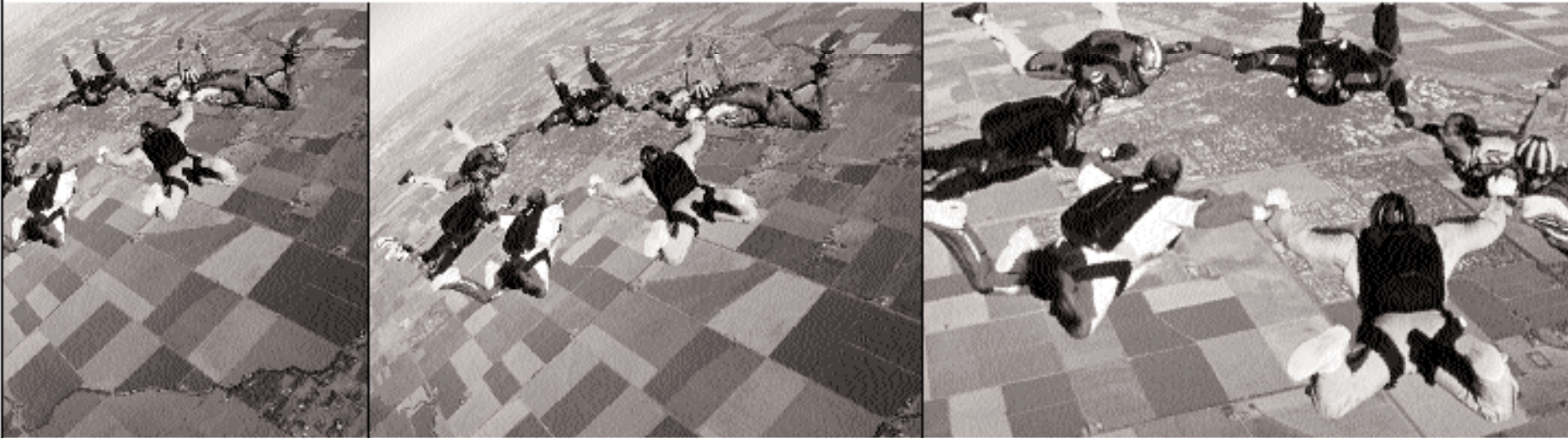
counts of these violations, in addition to 20 counts from the Federal Espionage Act. The case concluded last September, but the issues related to national security still remain. The colloquium seeks to engage the MIT community about how national security interests can be protected without infringing on

individual civil liberties and compromising scientific freedom. On Wednesday April 25 at 4:00 pm, a moderated panel discussion will be held in 10-250 with prominent scientific and government leaders. Following the event, MIT faculty and students will continue the discussion at various residence halls.

PSB 01 02 0132



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Kim, Zeskind, Cook Grab All-Conference

Women’s Crew, from Page 24

Cristina M. Costantino ’03, and coxswain Alison J. Klesman ’03.

Novices finish second and third

MIT also had an entry in each of the novice races Saturday. MIT’s first novice boat was fifth off the start, but passed Coast Guard and Wellesley to pull into third place by the 1000 meter mark. Mount Holyoke and Smith were about half a boat length ahead, but MIT used the third 500 meters to gain on the leading boats.

“We kept pushing and took a lot of focus 5’s to work on certain aspects such as legs, relaxed shoulders, and power,” said coxswain Maria E. Tanner ’04.

With 500 meters to go, MIT drew even to Smith. MIT (8:22.2) sprinted hard through the final hundred meters to pull ahead of Smith (8:24.2) and finish three seconds behind Mt. Holyoke (8:19.2).

MIT’s first novice boat was made up of Lesley D. Frame ’04, Megan S. Goldman ’04, Sarah A. Nowak ’04, Tenley D. McHarg ’04, Meredith L. Gerber ’04, Jaryn E. Finch ’04, Talia M. Kingsbury ’01, Joy M. Forsythe ’04, and coxswain Maria E. Tanner ’04.

MIT finished third in the second

novice race. Throughout the first 500 meters, MIT was even with Mount Holyoke. Mount Holyoke began moving away from MIT soon after. Halfway through the race, Smith pulled a seat ahead of MIT.

“We [the MIT novices] were able to keep them [Smith] only 1 seat ahead of us for a little while and then they started walking on us,” said Kavitha S. Ramaswamy ’02.

MIT (9:03.7) finished behind Mt. Holyoke (8:36.0) and Smith (8:49.2), but easily stayed ahead of Wellesley (9:31.7) throughout the race.

Racing in MIT’s boat were Sandra M. Chung ’04, Jeanette C. Fershtman ’04, Eun J. Lee ’04, Ines Sherifi ’04, Catherine A. Kelly ’03, Kiran K. Sembhi ’04, Emily M. Craparo ’02, Ramaswamy, and coxswain Nirupama S. Rao ’04.

At the awards ceremony after the races, MIT received the Florence Smith trophy for the most team points. The winning varsity boat was also declared NEWMAC champion. In addition to the team honors, Kim and Zeskind were named as part of the all-conference varsity team. Cook was named to the all-conference novice team. Next week the MIT women travel to Annapolis, where they take on Navy and Notre Dame.



ELIZABETH S. KIM

Andrew D. Selbst ’04 scores with a sidekick to win his sparring match against Yale.

Osuji, Park Lead Tae Kwon Do To Fourth at Collegiate Meet

Tae Kwon Do, from Page 24

weights spar two-round matches against each other. Winning two of the three matches advances the team in single elimination fashion. Points are scored by executing a strong kick that displaces the body, or by demonstrating a controlled kick to the head.

Osuji leads men to second place

Fresh off his bronze medal win at the U.S. Open, the largest international tae kwon do competition held in the United States, Chinedum O. Osuji G led the men’s A team of David A. Wilson ’04, Osuji, Marc O. Tschibelu ’03 to a second-place finish in a tough 16-team bracket.

Osuji’s leadership as co-captain of the team was crucial. He raised the team morale with his undefeated record and helped coach the yellow belt teams.

Though Wilson showed great improvement since the last tournament, his lack of experience proved difficult to overcome in his match against Cornell.

Tschibelu easily dominated his matches against the Tufts, Yale, and Cornell heavyweights, scoring continuously with perfect timing.

Women take second after close loss

The women’s black belt team Alice S. Chau ’04, Joyce C. Lin ’01, Christina S. Park ’02 also came away with second place overall in a 12-team bracket. MIT lost a close match to Yale in the finals, 2-1.

After a four-year absence from competitive tae kwon do, Lin fought intelligently in the middleweight division with great timing and powerful kicks and punches. Though she did not win, her determination was admirable. She showed no signs of intimidation, even with her large height disadvantage in the finals.

Chau entered each match with confidence and easily outmaneuvered the Cornell lightweight with several axe kicks to the head.

Coming off of her recent gold medal finish at the Massachusetts State Championships, Park went undefeated on the day and ended

with a technical knockout in the finals. Park and Head Coach Dan Chuang (third-degree black belt, U.S. Cup Team member) will represent Massachusetts at the U.S. Nationals in May.

Veteran competitors made tremendous progress and showed dramatic improvement since the last tournament and new members Kanaga, Baochi Nguyen G, Julie Kiang G, and Vladimir Fleurima ’04 quickly caught the momentum.

“I learned that knowing the moves is one thing, but to use it wisely during sparring is another,” said Nguyen.


Though the women’s yellow belt team was edged out 2-1 in the first round, both men’s yellow belt teams advanced to the quarter-finals.

“Attending tournaments is really a special experience for the club members,” said Chuang. “It’s a chance for the team members to bond over an intense shared experience and it’s an opportunity for team members to meet students from other schools all over the Northeast.”




SHIHAB ELBORAI—THE TECH

Oskar E. Bruening ’03 lunges at his Harvard opponent during the Kendo tournament held at the Harvard Malkin Athletic Center Saturday.



WOMEN’S TRACK SCOREBOARD



100-meter

2 Adeline Kuo 13.56
4 Clarissa Smith 14.18 [PR]

100-meter Hurdles
4 Chinwe Nyenke 17.41 [PR]

200-meter
1 Clarissa Smith 27.52 [PR] *
3 Adeline Kuo 28.48
4 Monica Morrison 30.73 [PR]

400-meter
1 Clarissa Smith 63.44
3 Monica Morrison 67.11 [PR]
4 Catherine Tweedie 68.99 [PR]

400-meter Hurdles
6 Chinwe Nyenke 75.06 [PR]

800-meter
1 Chi-An Wang 2:22.05 **
5 Sarah Cotton 2:37.41 [PR]

1500-meter
3 Martha Buckley 5:04.01
6 Melanie Harris 5:10.90
7 Sarah Perlmutter 5:18.89
13 Elina Groberman 6:25.23 [PR]
14 Sharon Cohen 7:12.87 [PR]

3000-meter
3 Melanie Harris 11:14.91 [PR]
6 Marissa Yates 11:50.61 [ties PR]

5000-meter
3 Helen Huang 22:13.80 [PR]
4 Kate Wasserman 23:41.56 [PR]

Hammer Throw
2 Princess Imoukhuede 144-4 ***
7 J. Buseman-Williams 114-4
9 Crystal Ray 107-0 [PR]
11 Monica Morrison 94-10
12 Miquela Vigil 90-5

Discuss Throw
2 Crystal Ray 118-2 [PR] **
3 Princess Imoukhuede 102-0
7 Miquela Vigil 91-8
11 Monica Morrison 70-9

Javelan Throw
5 Crystal Ray 80-10

Shot Put
1 Crystal Ray 39-7 1/4 [PR,RR] **
2 Princess Imoukhuede 39-1 1/4 **
7 Miquela Vigil 32-5 1/2 [PR]

High Jump
7 Kathryn Duffy 4-6 1/4 [PR]

Pole Vault
5 Catherine Tweedie 9-6 1/4 [PR] **

Long Jump

1 Clarissa Smith 16-10 [PR,RR,VR] **
5 Chinwe Nyenke 15-5 1/2 [PR]

Triple Jump
1 Chinwe Nyenke 36-0 1/4 [PR,RR,VR] ***
6 Clarissa Smith 29-8 1/4 [PR]

4x400-meter Relay
2 MIT 4:21.07 <TB 2001>
(Chinwe Nyenke, Chi-An Wang, Sarah Cotton, Martha Buckley)

STATS:
25 new PRs +62 old= 87
2 new VRs +0 old= 2
1 new TBs +5 old= 6
3 new NE Div. III qualifiers + 14 old= 17
4 new ECAC qualifiers + 9 old= 13
1 new All NE qualifiers +1 old= 2
0 new NCAA provisional + 0 old= 0
0 new NCAA automatic + 0 old= 0

CODE:
PR = Personal record for OUTDOORS
VR = Varsity record
RR = Rookie record
* = NE Div. III qualifier
** = ECAC qualifier
*** = All NE qualifier
**** = NCAA qualifier (provisional)
***** = (automatic) National qualifier
TB = Team best <relays 2001>

SPORTS

Women's Crew Takes Championship Title

MIT Dominates NEWMAC Championship

By Lauren Owens
TEAM MEMBER

This past Saturday, MIT women's crew raced on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester in the NEWMAC championships. MIT won the Florence Smith trophy for overall points and was declared NEWMAC champion.

The start of the varsity eight race was a little unsettled due to the headwind that had been building throughout the day. MIT's boat came out of the start slightly behind Smith, but caught up in the first 300 meters and pulled into the lead.

Smith and Wellesley attempted to make moves against MIT during the race, but MIT didn't give up any ground to the opposition. In the final 200 meters of the race, MIT held off a strong sprint by Smith (7:44.6) to win with a time of 7:41.2. Wellesley came in third, followed by WPI, Coast Guard, and Mount Holyoke.

Racing in MIT's varsity eight were Christine A. Karlovich '02, Lisabeth L. Willey '02, Katherine S. Graham '01, Seaeun Kim '01, Jill A. Rosenfeld '02, Danielle S. Smith '02, Kristen E. Cook '04, Anne M. Latham '02, and coxswain Karissa D. Patterson '03.

"Our sprint was better than it has been in other races," said Cook. "We had a good week of practice and we gained a lot of confidence in our base speed, so this was a great way to finish off the week."

Varsity four win by open water

In the varsity four race, MIT

quickly pulled ahead of the competition, Clark and Mount Holyoke. MIT gained a strong lead in the first 500 meters, putting open water between themselves and the other two boats.

Although the water got choppy in the third 500 meters, MIT was able to keep their lead over the other two boats through to the finish. MIT came in with a time of 9:57.5, beating Mt. Holyoke (10:15.6) and Clark (10:43.3) by open water.

Bow to stern, MIT's boat was made up of coxswain Christina Chen '03, Margaret H. Shyr '03, Lauren E. Owens '03, Emily B. Fox '04, and Julie E. Zeskind '01.

JVs win despite rocky start

The JV race started off with MIT's and Smith's oars crashing into each other. The collision caused MIT to come off the start behind the other boats. At the 500 meter mark, MIT was trailing WPI, the leading boat, by a boat-length. Despite having the Smith boat in their lane for most of the race, MIT started to walk through boats by the race's halfway point. They passed through WPI and into the lead with 500 meters left in the race. MIT (8:17.7) finished about six seats ahead of WPI (8:22.9). Following WPI were Smith, Coast Guard, Mt. Holyoke, and Wellesley.

MIT's JV lineup consisted of Aditi Garg '03, Margaret F. Nerve-gna '01, Katherine E. Butler '03, Sarah K. Yenson '03, Chandra J. Claycamp '03, Danielle M. Schu-maker '03, Jessica L. Wargo '04,

Women's Crewy, Page 23



STANLEY HU

Yuval Mazor '02 winds the corner to finish first in his heat in the 400 meter dash. Mazor finished 12th overall in Saturday's competition with a time of 51.02 seconds.

Lacrosse Continues Streak

Men's Team Now 6-0 After Wheaton Win

By L. M. Hughey
STAFF REPORTER

The men's lacrosse team earned a hard-fought 13-10 win over the Wheaton College Lyons last Saturday.

The MIT men knew that the game would be challenging after barely beating the Lyons last year, 8-7.

The Engineers' conference record remains unmarred, as the team has a total of six victories and no losses. However, the men have yet to play Babson College and Springfield College, two other undefeated teams in MIT's conference. The Engineers will play both teams this week.

Regardless of the outcome of those matches, the Engineers are assured a spot in the Pilgrim League playoffs due to their now-spotless record.

The Wheaton Lyons didn't fall easily. At the end of the first quarter, Wheaton was leading 3-2. However, two seconds before half time, Pascal F. Rettig '01 fired in a shot for MIT to end the first half with a tie score of 5-5.

Both teams took turns leading the match and the scores remained only one or two points apart until the last few minutes of the game.

"We played a little sloppy in the first half, and at the start of the second half we found ourselves down by a few goals," said Coach Walter A. Alessi. "But we worked hard, came back, and won it by three."

Alessi also explained that the men played "possession lacrosse" and performed well at keeping the ball away from the other team. This frustrated Wheaton, and the Lyons resorted to rough, illegal checking.

Middleman Mark J. Kastantin '03 received two harsh Wheaton tackles, but remained fierce and continued playing while limping.

All around, MIT played a superb lacrosse. Top scorers were Matthew P. Van Horne '02 (4 goals, 1 assist), Eli J. Weinburg '02 (2 goals, 2 assists), Richard P. Weber '03 (2 goals), and Peter A. Jenkins '01 (2 goals).

Timothy P. Nolan protected the goal for the entire game and had 13 saves. MIT won a majority of the faceoffs, led by Brendan T. Maddigan '04 (7 wins, 1 loss) and David A. Cantor '02 (8 wins, 2 losses).

"Our guys showed a lot of composure and put themselves in a good position," said Alessi.

Outstanding Freshmen Performance Leads Track

By Adeline Kuo
TEAM CO-CAPTAIN

This past Friday, the women's track team traveled to Springfield College for an invitational meet.

Because this was a non-scoring meet, individuals were able to concentrate on setting personal records and qualifying for championships.

The field events proved especially exciting. Triple jumper Chinwe P. Nyenke '04 excelled, beating everyone's expectations. Not only did she win the event, qualify for All-New Englands, and soar to a new personal and rookie record, but she also destroyed the varsity record by well over two feet, in three flying leaps giving her 36'0.25".

Clarissa Y. Smith '04 also showed her stardom in the long jump as she debuted in the event this season. Not only did she win the event and qualify for Eastern Collegiate



MARISSA L. YATES—THE TECH

Clarissa Y. Smith '04 sprints to win the 400m dash in the Springfield Invitational this Saturday. She ran her race in 62.44 seconds.

Athletic Conference championships, but she also took both the rookie and varsity records in the event in a 16'10" leap.

Smith also showed her strength in track and field as she returned in the

200-meter, after having run the 400-meter and 100-meter, to win the event in another New England Division III qualifying time against a severe crosswind.

Pole vaulter Catherine A. Tweed-

Tae Kwon Do Club Takes Fourth at Meet

By Christina Park
TEAM CAPTAIN

On April 8, the MIT Sport Tae Kwon Do Club sent a 17-member team to New Haven to compete at

the largest Ivy/Northeast Collegiate Tae Kwon Do League tournament of the year. The caliber of competition proved to be high, with over 200 college athletes competing from 15 schools, including Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, NYU, Princeton, UPenn, and Yale.

The Sport Tae Kwon Do club continued to make its mark in its inaugural year in the I/NCTL. Despite its relatively small team size, the Engineers were undaunted

in spirit and competed hard to come away with an overall fourth place finish behind Penn, Cornell, and Yale teams all twice as large as MIT's.

Upon arrival, the poomse (forms) competition began. The poomse competition requires tae kwon do students to perfect their skills and highlight the beauty of the "art" in martial arts through a choreographed set of blocks, kicks and punches. Much like gymnastics, scoring is based not only on technical merit, but also on artistic aspects such as grace, balance, power, and agility.

Having just been promoted to yellow belt, Tiffany A. Kanaga '04 dove headfirst into competition. Her textbook stances and strong tech-

niques started off MIT with a first-place form in the women's white/yellow belt division of 30 competitors.

Jack C. Kwok '01 followed up his third-place finish in the Sport Tae Kwon Do Club's February debut by placing second in the men's white/yellow belt division of 40 competitors. Kwok displayed great power and determination in his blocks and punches.

In the sparring competition, the divisions are broken down into black belts, color belts, and white/yellow belts. Schools form teams of three, consisting of a lightweight, middleweight, and heavyweight fighter. The respective

Tae Kwon Do, Page 23

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Wednesday, April 25

Men's Tennis vs. Amherst College, 4:00 p.m.

Thursday, April 26

Baseball vs. Coast Guard, NEWMAC Quarterfinals, 3:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 28

Coed Sailing, Fowle Trophy
Lightweight Crew vs. Rutgers University

Sunday, April 29

Coed Sailing, Fowle Trophy

